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TARASOV CITED ON END OF MBFR SESSION, WEST'S NEW PROPOSALS NOTED

LD201556 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, December 20, TASS--The 19th round of the negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe ended in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. At a press conference in this connection, a spokesman of the Soviet delegation told about the speech made by Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, the head of the USSR delegation, at the closed door plenary meeting. Nikolay Tarasov pointed out that the present round was taking place against the background of international events which with a particular convincingness showed to the world public two opposite approaches to the problems of peace and security in Europe.

The socialist countries' concerted course directed towards ensuring military detente, towards strengthening trust between states manifested itself in the new exceptionally important initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on October 6, this year, in the decisions of the December meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The world not only learned of the USSR's decision to withdraw a considerable number of its troops and armaments from central Europe but is also witnessing the beginning of implementation of the decision. At the Vienna talks proper, the central place is occupied by the socialist countries' proposals dated June 8 and November 30, 1979, and June 28, 1979, aimed at achieving an effective cutback and reduction in troops and armaments in central Europe by all the direct participants in the negotiations.

NATO leaders, however, continuing their course towards increasing military arsenals, adopted decisions on deployment in Western Europe, in the FRG's territory, in the first place, of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons. By adopting those decisions they could not but take it into account that any attempt at upsetting the military balance that has been established in the European Continent will lead to a serious complication of the situation in Europe as a whole and of course in that part of it which is the subject of the Vienna negotiations, the Brussels decisions are exactly such an attempt.

NATO countries' stand at the Vienna negotiations is the reflection of that course. It is during the 19th round that the Western representatives particularly persisted in hindering arms reduction accords, and virtually withdrew from discussion their previous proposal on reduction of Soviet and U.S. armaments and were busy attacking socialist countries' those proposals [as received] which emphasized necessity of reduction of the armed forces by all the direct negotiators and not only by the USSR and the USA. They are practically steering matters to leaving the troops of the FRG, Britain and other European NATO countries, which constitute 75 percent of the bloc's armed forces, outside any cutbacks and to leaving open a possibility of their further build-up. The West European partners of the USA are now stating that in the event of an accord on reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops, they will not even go to "freezing" their armed forces at the present level. Conforming to NATO's new military plans, the Western negotiators categorically refuse to reduce or if only to limit one of their main offensive means--the air force. All this indicates that the West, like before, is not ready to use the important channel of the Vienna negotiations for a really effective and mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The Soviet diplomat showed on concrete examples the untenability of constant attempts by Western representatives to justify their negative stand by all kinds of allusions to so-called "geographical factor", "discrepancies in figures" and so on. He pointed out that with the approximate parity of forces in the cutback area, the number of NATO troops taken on an all-European scale, exceeds, even according to Western data, the number of the troops of the Warsaw-Treaty countries.

As regards estimates of the number of the land troops of socialist states in central Europe. They were for some reason growing in the West like a snowball and, in 1973 alone, when the Vienna negotiations began, "increased" by almost 200,000. Already during the negotiations the Western side without any explanation or reasons added another 50,000 to those estimates, though it is known to everyone that within that period our troops did not increase.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation said the proposals of the West submitted at today's meeting are to be studied. Of course during the study of the proposals a criterion of the Western states' intentions to handle the tasks of reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe will be their attitude towards the concrete initiatives of socialist countries. At the same time it was pointed out that a preliminary familiarization with the contents of the new Western proposals shows that elements essential for concluding a mutually acceptable agreement are not visible in them.

Speaking at the press conference, A. Wieland, the head of the GDR's delegation, stressed that NATO states bear political responsibility for not using the opportunities which are provided by the constructive initiatives of socialist countries. At the end of the 19th round one cannot but state that the negotiators have not drawn closer to an agreement on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, he said.

Moreover, despite all the cautions, NATO countries adopted in Brussels the decisions which open a new spiral of the arms race. Decisions of this kind and the lack of constructive proposals at the disarmament talks are directly connected with each other. These are the two sides of the same medal. The cause is in NATO's endeavours to achieve unilateral advantages and a military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Socialist states cannot and will not accept that. If NATO adhere to position, a chance for reaching accords, of benefit to all the peoples, is being lost.

NATO's decision on production of new medium-range nuclear-missile means and on their deployment in Western Europe directly complicates the Vienna negotiations because thereby their principles and goals agreed upon in 1973 are being affected.

The leader of the Dutch delegation De vos van Steinwijk said that today's meeting was also addressed by Jonathan Dean, the head of the U.S. delegation, who presented proposals of the Western side and was justifying NATO's militarist course.

At the Vienna negotiations a recess was announced until the end of January.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON WEST'S OBSTRUCTION OF MBFR TALKS

LD211216 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] There was a mass protest demonstration in Paris on Thursday against the decision of the NATO Council to deploy in Western Europe latest American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles. The General Confederation of Labor, the Communist Party, peace champions, veterans of the resistance movement and representatives of many other organizations took part in the demonstration. The dangerous NATO decision has caused an outcry also in other West European countries.

In a bid to prevent the wave of protests from growing and to mislead the public, our observer Sergey Losev says, the Western news media continues to spread the allegation about early talks on medium range missiles. Indeed, there was a basis for such talks, yet [as heard] it existed till the Brussels session of the NATO Council and by its decision, the session has destroyed the basis for talks on such missiles. The actions of the NATO leaders, not their words, show that they still follow a course for raising the level of military confrontation in Europe. At Vienna, under the pretext of updating their old proposals, the Western powers have revised them for the worst. Therefore this confirmed that the so-called new proposals of the West at Vienna have been tabled not to bring the positions closer but as a propaganda cover for the recent militaristic decisions of NATO.

In the 19th round of the Vienna talks, the Western side tried to make sure there will be no reduction of the troops of Federal Germany, Britain and other European members of NATO, though these make up 75 percent of the bloc's armed forces, and to leave open the possibility of building them up further. The Western countries flatly refuse to reduce their air force, one of the principal means of attack in warfare. These facts show that the West has actually paralysed the Vienna talks. In the communique of its latest session the NATO Council says that restrictions on American and Soviet tactical nuclear systems should be discussed at bilateral talks within the framework of SALT III. Firstly such an approach directly contradicts the understanding reached at Vienna that the SALT III talks will cover strategic nuclear armaments. There is a joint statement on this score signed at the summit meeting. It determined the principles of subsequent talks on limiting strategic arms. Secondly, earlier, the United States itself opposed discussing the issue of American forward-based weapon systems at the SALT talks. At this meeting with the press in Brussels on the 14th of this month, United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, made it clear that the United States still adheres to this position. As to the Backfire bomber, Cyrus Vance unjustifiably maintained that they should be discussed at the SALT III talks. With regard to the American forward-based weapons systems, he went on to say that these were excluded from the previous talks.

It's clear for everyone that the offered formula is not only senseless but is absolutely unacceptable. Thirdly, it's beyond any doubt that the SALT III talks can begin only after the SALT II treaty becomes effective and as the United States press admits, the prospects for ratification of the SALT II treaty by the American Senate are quite unclear.

In a recent letter to the President, 19 senators, with connections with the military industrial complex have urged President Carter to postpone the voting on the SALT II treaty till next year's Presidential elections are over. As the London TIMES noted editorially on the 11th of December, there are grave suspicions in Europe that the political considerations of the election campaign in the United States are superseding the interests of other nations. In Washington, the ratification of the SALT II treaty can be delayed until the election campaign is over and that means that the next round of talks, covering tactical nuclear arms in Europe couldn't be started now. And if the Europeans lose confidence in the ability of the United States President to continue fruitful talks with the Soviet Union, they will be less inclined to support other aspects of NATO policy.

There are growing suspicions in Europe about the true motives behind Washington's decision to deploy new American missiles in Europe. On this background, any talk about the possibility of beginning negotiations with the Soviet Union on tactical nuclear weapons is deliberate fraud and farce. The aim of such talks is to camouflage the militaristic course of the Pentagon and NATO, their efforts to speed up the nuclear arms race.

EUROPE 'INTERESTED IN TALKS' WHILE U.S. GIVES 'PRIORITY' TO ARMS

LD201221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer S. Kondrashov article: "A Trap for Europe"]

[Text] So, the NATO Council session in Brussels has taken the decision to produce the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe. In the December Christmas season, when traditional wishes for "peace on earth and good will to all men" are heard everywhere in the West, Europe is being offered a "gift" from Washington of 108 Pershing II missile launchers and 464 ground-based cruise missiles. There is no shortage of prophets in the West predicting perturbations in the eighties: growing energy difficulties, competition for oil stocks shrinking like the shagreen skin, and upheavals in the Third World. The NATO Brussels decision is now forcing many people in Europe, and not just in Europe, to start thinking with alarm: How will things go in the 1980's on the "Old Continent," where the centuries have left precious monuments of culture yet where in our day explosive mountains of weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, are growing higher and higher.

It is well known that on this border the USSR is proposing and actively struggling for the other alternative--not raising but reducing the level of military confrontation, and seeking ways toward military detente which begin not with a new twist to the arms race but with the situation as it is, without increasing the dynamite of suspicion and distrust between East and West. In recent months Europeans and all mankind have witnessed truly dramatic stages in this constructive struggle. The Soviet Union was sincerely prepared to take steps to meet its Western partners halfway and to embark on compromises for the sake of attaining the common goal of military detente. At the beginning of October, in the peace initiative put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, we proposed reducing the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union if the other side renounced the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. In November L.I. Brezhnev proposed beginning talks on this question immediately. At the beginning of December, not long before the NATO countries' ministers gathered in Brussels, an appeal came to them from Berlin, from the Committee of Warsaw Pact States' Foreign Ministers, not to take action which would complicate the situation in Europe.

Taking into account this prelude, what does the Brussels decision on the missiles signify? This decision has destroyed the existing basis for talks on questions relating to medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

It cannot be said that NATO performed its Brussels role as a well coordinated orchestra obeying the conductor implicitly. Although the communique was adopted in the name of all those taking part, the results of the session show that the U.S. conductor's authority is not uncontested. As is well known, the Washington strategists justify the need for new Pershings and Tomahawk cruise missiles by the existence of some "nuclear breach" which has allegedly taken shape in West Europe's defense because of the shortage of medium-range nuclear missile systems. This is an imaginary breach. But let us note that in closing it the Americans, as the Brussels sessions show, have made perfectly real cracks in the system of "NATO solidarity."

The West Europeans have grown tired of the arms race, do not see it as a way to peace and stability, and have less and less faith in expatiations about the "Soviet threat" even though they are intimidated increasingly strongly. The answer given to the Soviet peace proposals by the world public differed from the official silences and prevarications. Calls for immediate discussions were not made in vain. The protest movement shifted from streets and squares to within parliaments' walls. Governments could only heed the parliamentary debates. Despite attempts to muffle and stifle the opposition, it strengthened, was reinforced and grew increasingly in confidence. In mid-November the writer of these lines had occasion to visit Belgium and the Netherlands. I can verify that at that time, although elements of disagreement with the NATO line did exist, it was hard to imagine that they would develop so strongly before the Brussels session. Even in mid-November people were assuming that the governments of both these countries, earmarked for the deployment of some of the cruise missiles, would most readily capitulate under pressure from Washington. As is well known, this did not happen.

The Netherlands officially stated it will defer taking a decision on the deployment of missiles on its territory for 2 years. The Belgian cabinet, which did not define its position until literally the last minute, announced that it would defer its decision for 6 months. Denmark and Norway confirmed their traditional policy of refusing to deploy nuclear missiles on their territories in peace time. Maneuvering under pressure from two sides--their own peoples and parliaments on the one hand and Washington, demanding a show of "solidarity," on the other--can perhaps be traced in the Dutch and Belgian postponements. Neither side can claim either total victory or total defeat. But the Americans are, one might say, a little pink in the face, particularly when you consider that before Brussels they were directly gaging their prestige among their allies by their obedience and subservience at the NATO Council session on the issue of "modernization" and "arms upgrading."

Of course, the cracks in the NATO edifice expressed in the opposition of small West European countries should not conceal another, alarming fact. Three big countries, that is the FRG, Britain and Italy, have agreed to give their soil over to U.S. nuclear missiles systems and thus become launch pads for weapons which can reach the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, and thus laid themselves open as potential targets for retaliation. [paragraph continues]

It is worth noting that the central role here was played by Chancellor Schmidt's West German Government, which took a tough and short-sighted stand which, incidentally, enjoys far greater approval among the rightwing Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union ranks than in the chancellor's own Social Democratic Party. Many assurances are issuing from Bonn regarding its desire for detente, but its position on the main question governing the destiny of detente is now hard to distinguish from the position of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Government which automatically follows the canons of cold war. The levity with which the Italian Government followed in the wake of the U.S. course--a levity almost verging on thoughtlessness-is also surprising.

The West German advocates of the Pershing-II and cruise missiles assert that U.S. "nuclear guarantees" to West Europe will be strengthened with their deployment, and the holes supposedly made in the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" because parity has taken shape in the sphere of intercontinental strategic weapons between the USSR and the United States, while "superiority" for the Soviet Union is emerging in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons, will be patched up. This is a false postulate deliberately failing to take into account the U.S. forward-based nuclear systems designed for the European theater of operations. As is well known, the fact of military equilibrium in Europe is confirmed by the statements by U.S. and West European officials and by analysis of authoritative West European sources like the London Institute of Strategic Studies. Let us add that this is not only a false postulate but also an extremely dangerous one for Western Europe.

First, it is used to conceal an attempt to disrupt the existing military parity, with all the ensuing complications. Second, in planning to deploy the new missiles the Americans are essentially not strengthening but weakening their nuclear guarantees to West Europe and restricting them to a sort of "medium-range umbrella" under which they would stand to one side waiting for an exchange of nuclear strikes on European territory. The West European missile maniacs are committing a major blunder. They believe that the deployment of missiles will oblige the Americans, in the event of war, to SHARE [published in boldface] their destiny with West Europe's destiny. But penetrating critics of the dangerous new plans see something else in the Pentagon's strategy: The SEPARATION [published in boldface] of U.S. destiny from West European destiny, from the destiny of those countries prepared to accept the provocative weapon, to "underwrite" the United States and to protect it against attack by the sacrifices of its allies. Klass G. de Vries, a well-known expert on problems of military equilibrium in Europe and chairman of the Defense Affairs Commission of the Dutch parliament's Second Chamber, writes about this in particular. "The U.S. guarantee will not be strengthened by the new weapons; but quite the reverse," De Vries notes.

De Vries and like-minded West Europeans who do not succumb to NATO stereotypes in their thinking see the NATO Council Brussels session decisions not just threatening military destabilization in Europe. The even more direct danger is of a political nature. It consists in the fact that the very climate of inter-European relations is becoming overcast and a serious blow is being struck against East-West political dialog, in the process of which alone the edifice of European detente can grow.

Finally, one more fact. Neither Washington nor, more particularly, Bonn should ignore the West European public's protests and alarm, just as they could not ignore the impact of the Soviet invitations to sit down immediately at the conference. [paragraph continues]

Even before Brussels, the idea of some sort of parallelism--the production and deployment of the new missiles and at the same time arms control talks--was being aired in every way, once again especially in Bonn. Now, to lend authority to this concept of deceiving the peoples, it has been included in the Brussels communique too. The communique states that "the steering of two parallel and complementary courses--the modernization of tactical nuclear forces and arms control--will best serve the common interests of the NATO alliance."

What can be said in response to this approach, whereby the practice of new armaments is supposed to be combined with talk of arms reduction? The Soviet side has explained that this is tantamount to an unacceptable attempt to conduct the talks from a position of strength. The Soviet side has stressed that the talks the socialist countries are proposing and the talks proposed by NATO are quite different talks. And the difference is that we are proposing to begin the talks immediately, with the situation as it exists, without putting into motion the entire mechanism for the production and deployment of new U.S. missile weapons in West Europe.

And in this connection one further question inevitably arises: What is given priority in NATO's "parallelism?" We do not rule out the possibility that West Europe (not only The Hague but Bonn too) is seriously interested in talks and hopes they will succeed. But Washington obviously gives priority to new armaments, as doubters are thoroughly convinced by the U.S. President's recent speech placing a unique emphasis--unprecedented in recent years and, it may be said, an ostentatious emphasis--on additional military programs and the buildup of U.S. military strength. West Europe is thinking anxiously about the future of detente, but across the Atlantic a wave of bellicosity and aggressiveness is rising and an insatiable nostalgia for the former military superiority is growing.

These American feelings are not reassuring, to put it mildly, just as the state of affairs with respect to the ratification of the SALT II treaty is not reassuring either. Yet in accepting the Brussels decision West Europe is as it were handing over its destiny to the United States, despite the fact that neither its present mood nor its range of interests coincides with the U.S. mood and interest.

There are weighty grounds for fearing that the advantages of the "two parallel" courses vaunted in NATO by every means are just a trap: Just a bait to lure West Europe to a place where a new round of the arms race, with all the possible consequences, awaits.

FRG ASSERTS NO 'SPECIAL POSITION' IN BLOC 'BUT REALITY IS DIFFERENT'

LD201834 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

["Signs of Relapse"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 20, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Samarintsev writes:

Commenting on the decision on additional arming, adopted at NATO's session in Brussels, FRG politicians stress two points:

Firstly, it is indicated that the achieved result is highly satisfactory despite the reservations of Belgium and the Netherlands which are allegedly of little significance. Secondly, it is asserted that no special role was assigned to the FRG in the implementation of NATO's plan.

The lightness itself with which they discount in Bonn the reservations of the Belgians and the Dutch, as well as the special opinion of the Scandinavians, is noteworthy. It is no secret that the FRG exerted probably not less pressure than the United States on the small NATO countries (and not only on the small ones, if Italy is also regarded among the vascillating ones) using for this political and financial levers, when, despite the fact, the basis of the decision adopted in Brussels appeared shaky, since the Dutch and the Belgians, the Danes and the Norwegians refused to support it unconditionally. Their objections are announced in the FRG as immaterial and insignificant.

The FRG leaders asserted many times that the FRG does not seek to assume a special position among the countries where new U.S. missiles will be deployed and, hence, in the entire North Atlantic alliance. In reality, it turns out that things are quite different. It is not by chance that the newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG that is close to the SPD [Social Democratic Party] wonders in connection with the Brussels decisions if NATO is not being replaced with the U.S.-West German alliance. Reservations of the Belgians, Dutch and Scandinavians in Brussels are explained not least of all by the concern over such developments.

This concern is east to understand. The pangs of conscience in the SPD change nothing in the line conducted by its representatives in the government and in this matter they receive complete support of the conservative opposition.

While the NATO decision was being prepared, Bonn was tirelessly repeating that it will support this decision only if new U.S. missiles are deployed in at least one more continental European country, or else, as West German leaders said, the impression could be created that the FRG makes claims to some sort of the status of a nuclear power. But precisely such an impression is being creating now in view of the fact that, in the opinion of Americans themselves, the deployment of cruise missiles in being questioned. But then, candidate for chancellor from the CDU-CSU [Christian Democrat Union/Christian Social Union] oppositional bloc Strauss declares that in case of need the FRG will deploy without hesitation U.S. medium-range means even if it is alone in doing so. And it is not precluded that the CDU-CSU can come back to power in future in the FRG.

It is no secret that during the implementation of the Brussels decisions, certain circles in Bonn hope to get an access to the U.S. technology of Pershing-II and cruise missiles. It can be surmised that these questions are already being discussed in secret U.S.-West German "working groups" whose existence was recently revealed by former officer of the FRG's military intelligence E. Mueller at a press conference the capital of the GDR. Is this not a semblance of the status of a nuclear power?

There are dangerous signs of the relapse of the FRG to the militarist policy of the times of the "cordial alliance" between Adenauer and Dulles, when Bonn, assuming the role of America's "continental sword", was restoring its might bit-by-bit. And now these things are happening in different times--the FRG has achieved economic and political predominance in Western Europe and has become a power which needs only its own nuclear missile potential to become the hegemonistic power of Western Europe in the framework of the "German-U.S. alliance". The decisions of the Brussels session of NATO enable the FRG to make a large step toward acquiring such a potential and this cannot but cause concern of all the neighbours of the FRG, both in the East and in the West.

WPC SESSION CONDEMNS NATO MISSILE DECISION, CALLS FOR REJECTION

LD201744 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, December 20, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Anichkin and Voito Leskinen report:

The special session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council Presidium being currently held in Helsinki has addressed a call to world public for action against the decision of the NATO bloc to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe. Follows the text of this document:

Act now to stop new U.S. missiles threat! A grave setback to the cause of peace has been perpetrated. Despite the existence of favorable conditions for strengthening detente and carrying out measures for arms cuts, and despite large-scale international protests, above all in the NATO countries themselves, the NATO Council has adopted a decision to produce and deploy qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Having rejected the socialist countries' proposal for immediate negotiations, NATO leaders have opted for the further build-up of armaments with the aim to upset the established balance of forces. Just as the Soviet Union was beginning the unilateral reduction of its armed forces and armaments in central Europe, NATO made its major move to date in an effort to achieve military superiority. This represents an extreme danger for world peace. It provokes a new escalation of the arms race and threatens to reverse the whole process of detente.

Adopted under U.S. pressure with the assistance of other forces within NATO, the NATO's decision shows that, ignoring the national interests of European peoples, the USA wants to shift to them the consequences of the arms race, by making Western Europe the American nuclear missile firing range. The role played by the FRG deserves special condemnation.

This policy is also fraught with grave danger to other regions of the world. Simultaneously with the plans to deploy medium range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, the U.S. administration has proclaimed a new programme of arms build-up, which is designed to insure U.S. interference from positions of strength in the internal affairs of states in various parts of the world. The official and immediate approval of the NATO's decision by the Chinese leaders increases the concern of peace forces.

Expressing the thoughts and sentiments of millions of people, the World Peace Council resolutely and categorically denounces the NATO's decision as a most grave threat to peace, detente and the future of humanity!

The large-scale international movement of protest unfolding against the NATO's missile nuclear rearmament has played an important and positive role. Increasingly large numbers of common people as well as political figures realize this threat stemming from the NATO's decision. The idea of detente has gripped the minds and hearts of people, and nobody will be able to convince them of the necessity to give up in the name of a fresh round of arms race.

The mass campaign against the new U.S. missiles in Europe has entered a new, even more important stage. The resolute actions of peoples, particularly in the NATO countries, in which it is planned to deploy these missiles, must become an insurmountable barrier in the way of implementation of the new NATO plans. NATO's hypocritical statements on its readiness to enter into "talks on arms control" will not deceive public opinion, which has always rejected and continues rejecting the attempts at settling disputable issues from positions of strength.

We call upon all the peace forces to step up actions against the new U.S. missiles in Europe. The NATO's decision shall not be implemented. Contrary to these sinister plans the decade of the 80's must become a period of practical measures achieved through negotiations on the basis of equal security to strengthen confidence between peoples and states, to stop and reverse the arms race.

For this purpose the World Peace Council calls on the peoples to make the coming year of 1980 that of popular action for military detente.

We call upon all the peace forces to take part in the joint preparation for a world parliament of people for peace scheduled to be held in Sofia in 1980. With renewed energy the World Peace Council will cooperate with all who come out for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and detente. The human and material resources released must be used to end poverty, hunger, disease, and illiteracy, which are the hard lot of hundreds of millions of people.

No to new U.S. missiles in Europe!

Stop the arms race!

Forward to disarmament and strengthening detente!

Conclusion of Session

LD201746 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, December 20, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Anichkin and Voito Leskinen report:

The special session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council Presidential Committee which came to a close here today reflected the concern of the world public over the NATO decision on deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The session also showed the readiness and determination of peace forces to wage a vigorous mass struggle to raise an insurmountable barrier to the realization of the dangerous plans and decisions of NATO.

Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, pointed out that to Soviet people, like to the entire peace-loving public, it is clear that NATO's decision is aimed at undermining the existing balance of forces, at achieving a military superiority and at conducting negotiations from the position of strength. Realization of NATO's designs may lead to a new round of the arms race and confront the peoples with a growing threat to their security. The peoples are full of determination to frustrate the intrigues of the instigators of the arms race. We believe in mankind's strength and reason.

Many speakers pointed to the exceptional importance of the Soviet peace initiatives. They emphasized that the Soviet proposals show in deeds, not in words, the Soviet Union's striving to supplement political detente with detente in the military field. In conclusion of its work the special session of the Bureau of the WPC Presidential Committee adopted a call to the world public in connection with the dangerous decision of the North Atlantic bloc. It wrathfully condemns the unleashing of a new round of the arms race, which may lead to an enhancement of the danger to the cause of peace throughout the world. The World Peace Council called on the peoples of the world to secure that the next year 1980 become a year of mass actions against the arms race, for ensuring supplementation of political detente with military detente.

SOCIALIST STATES' LEGAL EXPERTS DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS

LD201457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Conference of Socialist Countries' Lawyers"]

[Text] A scientific conference of legal scholars was held 11 through 14 December at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law. Representatives of the academies of sciences of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the USSR and the CSSR delivered reports and information on problems of the Marxist-Leninist conception of the legal position of the individual under socialism. Those taking part in the conference noted that the safeguarding of the rights of the individual is the goal and real practice of socialism. They exposed the hypocritical attempts of the reactionary circles of the United States and other imperialist states which expatiate on "the defense of human rights" in other countries and while violating elementary human rights in their own countries. Emphasis was placed on the important international significance of the peace-loving foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state as set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech.

CEMA NUCLEAR POWER BODY MEETS IN MOSCOW, ADOPTS DECISIONS

LD210907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Expansion of Cooperation"]

[Text] The prospects for cooperation between the countries belonging to Interatomenergo were discussed at a session of that international economic association's General Council held in Moscow. Taking part in the Council's work were representatives of CEMA organs and other international organizations from the socialist countries. Decisions were adopted aimed at further developing specialization and cooperation in the construction and running of nuclear power stations. The session was addressed by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

LD191717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "International Conference"]

[Text] Budapest, 11 December--An international conference opened today in Tihany. It is attended by representatives of the Communist Party of Austria, the Communist Party of Belgium, the BCP, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the MSZMP, the German Communist Party, the SED, the Communist Party of Greece, the Danish Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Spanish Communist Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Norwegian Communist Party, the PZPR, the Portuguese Communist Party, the RCP, the Communist Party of San Marino, the CPSU, the Communist Party of Turkey, the Finnish Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the CPCZ, the Labor Party of Switzerland and the Swedish Left Party--Communists.

The conference participants are exchanging views on topical questions of relations and possible international cooperation between communists and social democrats. The conference was opened up by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary A. Gyenes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OPEC MEETING IN CARACAS

No Price Agreement

LD201448 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, December 20, TASS--No agreement concerning the oil price level for 1980 has been reached in three days of heated debates at the conference of OPEC member countries here. It is not likely that such an agreement be reached at the final meeting of ministers today, commentators believe.

It will be recalled that according to decision of last year's OPEC conference, the price per barrel of oil equalled 23.5 dollars. However, a number of member countries of the organization did not adhere to the official prices. Thus, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela sold oil for 18 dollars per barrel and Libya for 28 dollars. On the eve of the Caracas conference, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela announced a six dollar per barrel price increase for exported oil. Rene Ortiz, the OPEC secretary general said that the price problem would be discussed once again at a special session of the organization in the summer of 1980.

Close of Meeting

LD211138 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, December 21, TASS--The 55th conference of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) came to a close in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. It was attended by the oil-industry ministers of the 13 member-states of this international organisation. They discussed various problems connected with the cost of oil and the volume of its export as well as such questions as the rendering of assistance to the other developing countries, the setting up of the activities of the OPEC news agency, and the organisation's long-term strategy.

After three and a half days of discussion, the participants in the meeting did not reach an agreement on one of major items on the agenda--the fixing of all OPEC members' unified prices of oil exported by them. At the conference it was decided to raise the special aid fund of the developing countries up to 4,000 million dollars. As the final communique points out, another OPEC conference is to be held in Algiers in June next year to continue the discussion of the problems on which no agreement has been reached at the present (?meeting).

PRESIDENT CARTER, AMBASSADOR MCHENRY DISCUSS IRAN ALTERNATIVES

LD201628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondents report: President Carter has held a meeting in the White House with McHenry, U.S. permanent UN representative. At the end of the meeting a White House spokesman said the United States is reviewing a number of alternatives in connection with the crisis in Iran, some of which envisage moves at the United Nations. As the New York TIMES reports, Washington has given instructions to American embassies in the leading Western countries which detail measures the United States expects its allies to adopt. These measures, the paper writes, include the refusal to acquire oil at market prices or to pay any currency except the dollar for oil, the rapid freezing of Iranian assets in the event of a delay in the payment of credits and the refusal to offer Iran credit and spare parts for military technology.

The Washington POST stresses that the United States is stepping up its warnings to Iran about punitive measures, possibly including military measures. The American pressure on Iran, the paper notes, is steadily gaining force.

At the same time, a stormy anti-Iranian campaign is building up in the United States. The Center for International Security, which includes extreme rightwing forces in the United States, has urged the U.S. administration to implement punitive military operations against Iran. Speaking at a press conference, (Churbe), the president of the center, insisted on the mining of the sea approaches to Iran and Iranian ports, sending U.S. Marines to the shores of that country and seizing the oil deposits.

Cline, former deputy director of the CIA and now director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University writes in an article published in the New York TIMES that in the present confrontation with Iran Washington is left with no broad choice between giving up its positions and sending its marines there.

Baker, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate, has called for a tough policy against Iran. Speaking in Concord, New Hampshire, he proposed the setting up of a first brigade of America, comprising up to 50,000 men, to protect the personnel of American embassies in foreign states.

'ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN' PEGGED TO CONFLICT WITH IRAN

LD201257 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "A Provocative Campaign"]

[Text] Washington, 14 December--The U.S.-Iranian conflict is being used by the U.S. administration as a pretext for beginning the latest round of a provocative anti-Cuban campaign.

According to a report in the Washington POST Z. Brzezinski, Presidential adviser for national security affairs, sent U.S. foreign ambassadors a directive on 7 December to submit as a matter of urgency reports on "Cuban activity" in their localities which could be of use for propaganda purposes.

This represents, the newspaper writes, a concretization of the three-point program contained in a secret memorandum issued earlier by Brzezinski. The Washington POST describes the program as "a plan for reviving the cold war." Its aim, the newspaper continues, "is to put the Cubans in their place."

The malicious anti-Cuban campaign, the U.S. press points out, is Washington's reaction to the changes which have occurred in the Caribbean. The progressive transformations in this region, the weekly NATION writes, are regarded by the United States as a serious threat to its military-strategic and economic interests. "The present administration's strategy regarding the countries in this region," the magazine stresses, "is a clear continuation of the counterrevolutionary and interventionist policy of the sixties."

The young independent states of the region, and not least Cuba, stand in the way of the implementation of those plans. That is why Washington whose policy of trying to isolate Cuba is a failure will stop at nothing in its attempts to find a way of discrediting that country, as is evidenced in particular by Brzezinski's missives.

VARIATIONS TO PRESSURE ON IRAN CONTINUES; VOA BROADCASTS

Comparison of the item entitled "Pressure on Iran Continues; VOA Broadcasts To Increase" published in the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1 with the coverage of Iran on page 4 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 December 1979 and with the TASS reports published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 December 1979 under the headline "On Events in Iran" reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads...pay for this.

New York TIMES correspondent B. Gwertzman writes: "Now that the tone of Washington's statements is becoming increasingly tough, representatives who know the White House's stance have informed journalists of the possibility of military measures." "J. Carter's administration," the Washington POST notes, "has issued yet another warning to Iran, hinting strongly that the United States may take a series of punitive measures, perhaps including military operations.";

Paragraph six, last line, PRAVDA reads...granting it loans."

At a press conference held here M. Seki, chairman of the All-Japan Federation of Bankers' Associations, noted that "Japanese commercial banks cannot meet the U.S. demands halfway, because the demands are entirely unacceptable and lacking in commonsense."

London, 19 December, TASS--The FRG Government has come up against a problem, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes. Although Chancellor H. Schmidt intimated that West Germany would give "full support" to the United States in its confrontation with Iran, including support for the introduction of economic sanctions against Iran, many West German businessmen have a great interest in preserving and developing trade ties with that country. According to a ...:

Penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads . . . and SAVAK agents. The Islamic Revolutionary Council has stressed that the Iranian people cannot be intimidated by terror and that they will not cease the struggle against imperialism.

Speaking in Qom . . . ;

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads . . . and other crimes.

According to Iran's PARS news agency, persons unknown have blown up an oil pipeline in Khuzestan Province. As a result of the explosion oil supplies to Ahvaz--the administrative center of this, the country's main oil-producing region--have been halted. PRAVDA version ends.

PRAVDA also encloses the following passages in quotation marks:

Paragraph one, line four . . . unpopular measures . . .; paragraph two, line two . . . continuously considers different versions . . .; paragraph two, last two lines . . . increase the price . . .; paragraph six, line one . . . does not intend . . . through the end of the paragraph.

'ALLEGED' DIFFERENCES WITH ISRAEL 'EXAGGERATED'

LD211014 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

["The Course Remains the Same"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, December 20, TASS--While pursuing a policy of unrestricted support to Israel's expansionist aggressive course, Washington, fearing for its oil and other interests in the Middle East, is trying to delude the peoples of that region and present its Middle East course as a "balanced" one. To attain this goal, American propaganda bodies are exaggerating the theme of the alleged "differences" in American-Israeli relations and even of the "crisis" in those relations. U.S. officials express their "concern" time and again over the tragic consequences of the sorties of the Israeli military in southern Lebanon following which hundreds of thousands of the Lebanese and the Palestinians were left homeless. Thousands of women, old people and children were killed.

All these statements represent a poorly masked attempt to create illusions in the Arab world regarding "possible shifts" of the pro-Israeli Middle East policy of the U.S. administration. The futility of these illusions is evidenced, in particular, from the authoritative article of George W. Ball, former under secretary of state, in the quarterly FOREIGN AFFAIRS (winter 1979-1980).

The article says that the activities of the pro-Israeli lobby "exert a strong and continuing influence on Israeli-American relations contributing in a major way to the constructions imposed on American freedom of diplomatic action toward Israel. Not only do Israel's American supporters have powerful influence with many members of the Congress, moreover, practically no actions touching Israel's interests can be taken, or even discussed, within the executive branch without it being quickly known to the Israeli Government. Whenever actions are even contemplated that might conflict with Israeli policy, emissaries are promptly dispatched from Jerusalem to urge members of Congress to make known their displeasure."

The author dwells in detail on the growth of influence of the pro-Israeli lobby during presidential elections in the United States. He admits that it was out of the question to talk about any attempts to put pressure on Israel or revise towards decreasing U.S. aid to Tel Aviv at that time.

The same situation was in 1968, 1972 and 1976. Moreover, in these years the process of settlement in the Middle East was disregarded to such a degree that it resulted in "serious loss of time and momentum at least in the latter two years. Admitting that at the present stage it is Israel that is obstructing the process of settlement and that until [as received] Israel is holding on to the West Bank, it will negatively affect the stability in the Middle East region. The author stresses that Israel can now continue its present course only as a result of continuous large subsidies coming from the United States since Israel's dependence on the United States has become total.

In fact, George W. Ball's article contains no particular revelations. The peoples of the Arab countries are well aware of the fact that in the complicated and most acute moments of the Middle East conflict, the United States invariably sided with Israel's ruling circles, rendered and continues to render all-round support to its aggression against the neighbouring Arab states. That is why the U.S. Middle East policy was trenchantly and unabiguously condemned at the Arab summit in Tunis.

Washington's unconditional support to Zionism in the Middle East conflict is conducive to the Arabs' enmity towards U.S. imperialism, the Moroccan newspaper OPINION stresses.

The Iraqi ATH-THAWRAH stresses that "muscle flexing" is nothing new in American policy. It represents the essence of imperialism. It is created by the imperialist system whose actions are hostile in their essence to the national liberation movements of the people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' KAMPUCHEA RESOLUTION DENOUNCED

ID182214 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 18 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, December 18, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

The House of Representatives of the American Congress adopted on Monday a resolution calling for the convocation of an international conference to find ways of "ending hunger in Kampuchea". It also called for withdrawal of "all foreign troops from Kampuchea" and for holding there elections "under international supervision", or in other words, for interference in the internal affairs of that foreign state.

So, the American Congressmen suggested a not-unknown set of measures to solve the so-called "Kampuchean problem" which was artificially created and is being deliberately fanned up during the current anti-Kampuchean campaign in the West. Here one finds "humanitarian concern" for the Kampucheans in distress, expressions of readiness to send them relief food supplies--so far only in words and in deed--a stubborn unwillingness to reckon with the real state of affairs in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a striving to impose some "political solutions" on it from outside.

What prevents the USA from really giving aid to Kampuchea, as is being done by its true friends and a number of international organisations? As was stated recently in Washington, the USA is not doing so "for fear" that American aid may not go to those who need it. It was said that for American supplies to reach their "destination" it was necessary to transport them not by the routes established by the Government of the PRK but through Kampuchea's districts bordering on Thailand where they may be captured by remnants of Pol Pot gangs.

It is natural therefore that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea which expressed readiness to accept any international aid, could not agree with American terms and qualified them as an attempt to legalize the aid which is secretly given by the West to the Pol Pot men.

The ways of giving the Kampuchean population aid are well known, and there is no need to call any international conferences. The People's Revolutionary Council which controls the entire territory of Kampuchea sees to it that food supplies are distributed among the population. And while they in Washington are talking about the need "to save the Kampucheans", the threat of hunger in Kampuchea has been removed thanks to extensive and timely food supplies from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries, and international organizations under the U.N. aegis.

All this is well known to American congressmen because the American press has published more than once objective reports by eye-witnesses--American journalists--about the real situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Therefore the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress can be qualified only as a provocative act reflecting the intention of the American administration to continue attempts to interfere in the developments in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, developments undesirable to the USA, by exploiting the difficulties experienced by that country.

WICKER, PROXMIRE, CULVER CRITICIZE CARTER'S DEFENSE PROGRAM

LD201203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS reports: "Criticism of the President's Program"]

[Text] New York, 17 December--Concerning the new program announced by the U.S. President for a further buildup in the country's military potential, T. Wicker notes in the New York TIMES that this decision is contrary to J. Carter's own election promises to reduce the Pentagon budget "by approximately $5-7 billion a year." Wicker criticizes practically every item in the new program announced by the President. The increase in military expenditure, he stresses, will fuel inflation.

The record Pentagon budget for fiscal 1981, which will exceed $157 billion, is only the start of the planned increase in U.S. military appropriations, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR indicates. Referring to a report by the American Employees' Institute, it indicates that total U.S. expenditure on the arms race in the next 5 years will be about $1 trillion.

Washington, 17 December--As the prominent Senator W. Proxmire has stated, the increase in the Pentagon budget will only help the military-industrial complex, which makes fabulous profits from the arms race, to grow rich. The United States seems to respond to any changes in the world in one way--with an unthinking buildup in military might, the senator stressed.

Another well-known Senator, J. Culver, has also come out against the U.S. administration's intention of increasing the military budget to $157 billion in the next fiscal year.

PRAVDA SCORES ANTI-SOVIET ZEAL, LACK OF REALISM OF CONGRESSMEN

LD201107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[G. Vasilyev article under the rubric "International Notes": "At Variance With Reality"]

[Text] There has been a new outburst of anti-Soviet passions on Capitol Hill. Congressmen and senators opposed to detente are orating, rending the air with loud tirades. [paragraph continues]

They include old, long-approved anticommunists--H. Jackson, B. Goldwater, D. Flood, D. Fascell and E. Derwinski--and novices like G. Humphrey or T. Downey. These gentlemen do not like the way things are in the Soviet Union.

Inventing nonexistent "persecution" and "oppression" in the USSR, they all but demand sanctions against Moscow in the form of an ultimatum. "Soviet Russian imperialism," Derwinski overexerts himself, "is the all-time greatest source of threat and danger to international peace, the peoples' freedom and our society." R. Dornan puts before the House of Representatives a resolution directing the U.S. administration to use trade as a lever to pressure the Soviet Union. H. Baker, leader of the Senate's Republican minority, also could not resist the temptation to flex his "muscles." He proposed that the Senate adopt a resolution calling in question the sovereign right of citizens of the Soviet Baltic republics to decide their internal affairs independently.

Clamor, noise, threats....Certain American politicians are inclined to forget that their jurisdiction is limited to a particular U.S. state or district and that other peoples might not like the mores of, say, Arizona, which has become the refuge of gangsters, or Washington State--the domain of the military-industrial Boeing concern.

The vociferous anti-Soviet campaign beneath the dome of the Capitol and in the pages of certain American publications has been mounted for a purpose. The purpose of this ballyhoo, which sometimes brings to mind the worst examples of the cold war times, is to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations, slander the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, retard the detente process and prepare the ground for the further curtailment of business ties between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The anti-Soviet zealots are winning the applause of America's extreme reaction--militarists, the Zionist lobby and the heads of reactionary nationalist organizations. And they are hoping to secure something more substantial than the hot kisses of their admirers--dollar appropriations. An election campaign is beginning in the United States, and the candidates are competing for donations from influential patrons. But it is known that neither workers nor farmers, still less the unemployed, wield fat purses in America.

But what about those very "national interests" about which people like to talk on the banks of the Potomac? Will American workers really benefit from a reduction in Soviet-American economic ties, which provide thousands of people with work? Will the farmers of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska benefit from this? Is it in the interests of the American people as a whole to fuel the arms race, which imposes a heavy tax and inflation burden on the working people's shoulders and--more importantly--is fraught with the threat of war?

The anti-Soviet bawlers in the U.S. Congress look really absurd. By rending the air with invocations and threats against the land of the soviets they show that they are totally devoid of not only an awareness of the responsibility obligatory for a serious politician but also of an elementary sense of realism.

CARTER APPOINTS NEW ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT, AGENCY DIRECTOR

LD201840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] President Carter of the United States has appointed Earle as the new director of the Disarmament Arms Control and Agency.

The latter will replace General Seignious who is retiring. Earle has headed the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks with the Soviet Union since November 1978.

END OF U.S. 'COLONIALISM' IN PUERTO RICO URGED

LD201643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Kalashnikov "Commentator's Column": "A Just Demand"]

[Text] The situation on the island of Puerto Rico which is under U.S. control has deteriorated sharply in recent days. The Pentagon is hurriedly sending extra Marine subunits there, explaining this in terms of the need to "strengthen the protection" of its numerous military sites. These actions were prompted by vigorous local demonstrations against U.S. military domination and increasingly frequent attacks on American servicemen billeted on the island.

The current surge of anti-American feeling in only one episode in the Puerty Rican people's protracted struggle against colonial oppression. For more than 80 years the United States has "owned" the island. The colonial status was slightly updated in 1952--Puerto Rico was proclaimed a "commonwealth in free association with the United States." But this euphonious formulation did not cancel out the country's complete political, economic and military dependence on its mighty neighbor.

There are 13 American military bases on the country's territory, which totals less than 9,000 square kilometers. This is explained by the island's advantageous strategic location in the Caribbean, where the United States has recently been sharply stepping up its military presence.

At one time the opinion was voiced in the U.S. State Department that for Puerto Rico to gain independence "would be an extremely annoying loss." The other day Rear Adm A. Knoizen commander of U.S. naval forces in the Caribbean expressed himself more definitely, stating without beating about the bush that the Pentagon "will not permit changes on the island like those which have taken place in Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada." It is known that Washington intends to perpetuate the present situation by means of a "plebiscite," which it is planned to hold in 1981.

In recent years the Puerto Rican people's courageous struggle has been receiving increasingly broad support throughout the world. The UN Committee on Decolonization has repeatedly put forward resolutions reasserting the inalienable right of the island's population to self-determination and independence. An international conference of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people was held in Mexico recently.

The peoples of the world demand that the United States fulfill the provisions of the historic declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and to eliminate the hotbed of colonialism in Puerto Rico.

PRAVDA RIDICULES CANADIAN 'CONCERN' OVER NORTHERN DEFENSES

LD210905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin "Rejoinder": "In the Performance of Duty"]

[Text] Ottawa, December--The prominent Canadian general, Herbert Pitts, has set a new record in anti-Soviet stupidity. In an interview with Canadian television he declared: "Canadians are mistakenly relaxing their vigilance by talking about detente. Where is the guarantee that the Russians are not about to suddenly show up in the country? "One thousand Soviet soldiers could suddenly occupy the entire Canadian north" the general said, intimidating his listeners.

"Do you agree that this is nonsense?" I asked Canadian journalists in the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

"Of course it is nonsense," they replied.

But wait, the general's "ideas" are being published, broadcast on the radio and commented on. And they are finding support too. General D. McNichol, commander of the U.S.-Canadian NORAD base at North Bay, threw fat in the fire by stating that in the event of Soviet bombers invading Canadian air space and destroying the base at North Bay, the country would be left completely defenseless. Even National Defence Minister McKinnon expressed his "concern" on this point: Obviously the minister was more guarded in his remarks. But evidently he decided to try to frighten the Canadians so that they would not oppose an increase in military expenditure.

The Canadian general's anti-Soviet hysteria is obviously caused not by the fact that they have decided to show their zeal, occasioned by a wrong understanding of "alliance obligations." This is hysteria in the performance of duty, so to speak.

CHINA

BEIJING POLICY IN AFRICA ATTACKED FOR 'HEGEMONISTIC ASPIRATIONS'

LD210030 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 20, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muratyov writes:

The head of the splitting Angolan grouping UNITA, [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Jonas Savimbi now touring a number of West European countries said that UNITA has "very good" relations with the People's Republic of China.

Such a statement by the ringleader of the separatist grouping that was reared and [words indistinct] upkeep of the CIA and otherWestern special services can hardly surprise anyone. According to reports of the world press, China started giving assistance to the splitting gangs UNITA and FNLA that were knocked together with the assistance of multinational mining corporations and the CIA at a time when the Angolan people was waging the struggle against Portuguese colonialism. As the (?leaders) of UNITA and FNLA, [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] admitted themselves, the Chinese leadership is supplying them with armaments, and using these armaments, the bandits sow death and destruction in the Angolan land.

Angola's exampl- is (?indicative) of Beijing's African policy in general. While paying lip service to the support of the national liberation struggle of the African peoples, Beijing had long ago teamed [word indistinct] the forces of aggression and reaction and is trying to turn Africa into an arena of serious international conflicts. This course of the Chinese leadership has been manifested in the approval of NATO's armed interference in Zaire, which was staged in order to ensure that Western monopolies preserve control over Zaire's natural wealth. And during the events in the Horn of Africa, Beijing was encouraging the forces of aggression.

The Chinese leadership is betraying the national liberation movements in southern Africa. China's representative at the United Nations [word indistinct] of this year was hypocritically criticizing in the Security Council the South African authorities for putting obstacles to the granting of independence to Namibia. This, however, does not prevent Beijing from widening cooperation with the racist South African regime, from purchasing minerals from South African corporations that plunder Namibia's natural wealth. It is precisely with the assistance of the South African racists that China supplies weapons to pirates and murders from UNITA and FNLA.

The Beijing leadership that describes itself as "loyal friend of African peoples" was patronizing so openly white racists and the Muzorewa puppet regime in Rhodesia that the United States asked the Beijing leadership to convince the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to join the "internal settlement" that was reached by Smith behind the back of the Patriotic Front.

Facts show that the changes now taking place in Africa are not to the liking of the Beijing leadership. Prompted by chauvinistic, hegemonistic aspirations the Chinese leadership, together with NATO and the Republic of South Africa, is now in the ranks of enemies of the national liberation movements, of enemies of unity of African peoples.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV WELCOME JAPANESE CP DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD201637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A Japanese Communist Party [JCP] delegation arrived in Moscow 15 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation comprises K. Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium (delegation head); K. Ueda and T. Nishizawa, deputy chairmen of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; M. Kaneko, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium Standing Bureau and deputy chairman of the Central Committee Secretariat; and T. Sakaki and H. Tachiki, members of the JCP Central Committee Presidium.

The delegation was met at the airport by M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V. G. Afanasyev and P. N. Fedoseyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; R. A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; M. Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; I. I. Kovalenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee International Department section; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRC STILL TRYING TO DRAW JAPAN INTO ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE

LD181553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "After the Visit"]

[Text] The public of Japan and other Asian countries are analyzing the results of Prime Minister Ohira's trip to China, which ended this week. Observers note the differing approaches of Beijing and Tokyo official circles toward assessing this visit.

The Chinese side is stressing in every possible way the political aspects of the visit and intimating that the rapprochement between Beijing and Tokyo may make such an alliance a leading force in the world. While Tokyo is focusing attention on economic cooperation and doing everything possible to avoid assessing the recent talks as a step toward establishing "special relations" between Japan and China.

In exchanging opinions on international problems the two countries' leaders, according to KYODO news agency, touched on "growing Soviet military might in the Far East and relations with the United States and the West European countries." There is no doubt, AKAHATA notes, that the Chinese leaders sought to take advantage of the arrival of the Japanese head of government to hammer together a Beijing-Tokyo-Washington anti-Soviet alliance.

So far as can be judged from materials published in the press, Ohira adopted a more restrained and cautious stance. As is evident from the joint communique, for instance, the Japanese side was reluctant to display solidarity with the Chinese leaders' hostile attacks on Indochinese countries.

Beijing's desires have hardly been fully satisfied in the economic sphere either. Japan agreed to participate in constructing three Chinese railroads, two ports and one power station. However, Japanese capital's financial assistance for the plans for modernizing the Chinese economy has proved much more modest than Beijing would have liked: Instead of the requested loans of $5.5 billion, China will be granted only $200 million in the current fiscal year.

The Japanese-Chinese talks in Beijing have shown that the Maoist leadership has not abandoned its attempts to draw Tokyo's ruling circles into the channel of its hegemonist strategy and to form a bloc with them on an anti-Soviet basis. Such a prospect would undermine confidence in Japan's foreign policy, would complicate its relations with third countries and would damage the Japanese people's national interests.

OHIRA'S PRC VISIT PROMPTS COMMENT ON 'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES'

LD201313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Around a Visit"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira's recent visit to China is an event which undoubtedly goes beyond the framework of bilateral Japanese-Chinese relations. The content of the Beijing talks and the orientation they established for the development of relations between Beijing and Tokyo effect most directly the interests of a wide range of countries.

If we are to believe the official explanations alone, M. Ohira's trip pursued just one aim--"strengthening friendship and cooperation between Japan and China." From this viewpoint the visit did promote the two countries' rapprochement to a certain degree: The Japanese head of government voiced Japan's agreement to grant China preferential loans in yen for financing "modernization" projects, an agreement was signed on cultural exchange, the Japanese side promised to earmark 1 billion yen for Japanese language teaching in China, and agreements were reached on granting Beijing preferential tariffs as of next year and on a return visit to Japan by Hua Guofeng. The signing of an agreement on the joint development of oilfields in the western part of the Bo Hai Gulf had been timed for M. Ohira's arrival in China.

"I hope," Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, stated, "that the results of this visit by the Japanese prime minister will make themselves felt for at least a decade." The Beijing leaders were sure that the talks would enable them to drag Japan more deeply into the channel of their hegemonist policy. In forcing on the rapprochement with Japan, the Beijing leaders were clearly pinning their hopes on using it for their own purposes.

In embarking on the talks with Beijing the Japanese leaders could not fail to be aware of this. Even on the eve of the Beijing talks the Japanese newspaper ASAHI wrote, quoting leading circles in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, that the yen loans might become "a motive force for the Hua-Deng system, which is seeking to strengthen relations with the developed Western countries and is maintaining its course toward confrontation with the USSR." The danger of sacrificing Japan's real interests to artificial concepts of a chauvinist nature can be seen all too easily here.

It would be naive exaggeration to say that Tokyo and Beijing are marching harmoniously in unison. This can be seen from the differences revealed during the talks in Beijing, primarily on questions of policy with respect to the Indochinese countries.

At a press conference in Beijing M. Ohira stressed that differences exist between Japan and China on the "Indochinese problem." Indeed, the Japanese side appealed to Beijing to "show restraint in relations with Vietnam, resolve the conflict by means of talks and not use weapons." In addition, at the Beijing talks the Chinese side demanded that Japan renounce its undertaking to aid Vietnam. The Japanese side stated that it would "fulfill its promises" to grant financial aid to Vietnam.

On the other hand Japan did not fully satisfy Beijing's currency appetites: Of the Japanese loans totaling $5.5 billion which the Beijing leaders requested this fall, China will receive only about $200 million for the current fiscal year. With regard to further credits, the sides will hold further consultations "taking into account the financial situation in Japan." Japan has thus refrained from binding itself with far-reaching financial commitments.

Beijing's desire for military "modernization" is causing grave concern in Japan and abroad. This forced the Japanese prime minister to emphasize in Beijing that cooperation with China does not extend to the military sphere and that Tokyo will not enter into any compact with Beijing aimed against third countries.

However, Beijing's refusal to enshrine in the Japanese-Chinese documents its agreement not to use the yen loans for military purposes is in its way no less eloquent than its constant appeals to Japan to "cobble together a united front" against the Soviet Union.

Assessing the results of M. Ohira's visit to China, SANKEI SHIMBUN correspondent Yoshida asserts; "If we lean too far in China's direction, this will jeopardize Japanese peace diplomacy on all salients." There is widespread concern in Japan for the future of Soviet-Japanese relations and the prospects of Japan's international situation as a whole.

The Chinese leaders made great efforts to attempt to draw Japan into the channel of their anti-Soviet policy. To judge by reports from Beijing, at the talks there was not a single international problem which the Chinese side did not try to present covered in the sauce of anti-Soviet slander. Nonetheless, in his speech at a session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress, the Japanese prime minister stressed that "Japan's relations with China must not be built on emotions and economic interests alone, without a clear understanding of their serious differences." Otherwise these relations will be like "a house built on sand."

The results of M. Ohira's visit have shown that Tokyo and Beijing are by no means "sailing the same ship," as the Chinese hegemonists would like.

TALK OF 'DEMOCRACY', POLITICAL THAW IN ROK ONLY POWER MANEUVER

LD201303 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[I. Zuyev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "'Democracy' Seoul Style"]

[Text] "President" Pak Chong-hui's dictatorship ruled in South Korea for 18 years. He became such an odious figure that his overseas masters had to remove the puppet and place on the dictator's throne Choe Kyu-ha, chief of the cabinet, who was appointed to that post by Pak himself. On 6 December he easily obtained a mandate for provisional rule until 1984 from the college of electors, who are devoted to the military and police regime. The new "president" keeps the whole collection of dictatorial powers granted by the anti-popular Constitution of 1972.

During the 40-day interregnum Western news agency reports were received from Seoul about a "thaw" in the political climate which had allegedly set in. But on the day of the "election" farce they had to mention the verdict of the military tribunal on a group of "dissidents"--that is what South Korea calls those who demand genuine, not imaginary, freedom--for criticizing the electoral system contained in their appeal to the people. Another example of Seoul "democracy" was the arrest of 200 members of the democratic movement on the eve of the "elections."

Thus the talk about the dawn of an "era of democracy" associated with the new "president's" abrogation of so-called Law No 9, on whose basis those who criticized the regime were thrown behind bars, is bursting like soap bubbles. This measure will not affect the fate of the thousands of political prisoners held under other articles of South Korea's draconian legislation. The maneuvers of the "president," carrying out the will of the highest army circles, which are closely associated with the United States, are nothing but an attempt to lower the temperature of the South Korean people's struggle against a regime which is rotten to the core.

ROK LEADERSHIP BECOMING DOMINATED BY 'RABID MILITARY CLIQUE'

LD201647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Crisis not Surmounted"]

[Text] Tokyo, 15 December--The formation of a new government in South Korea still does not mean that the internal political crisis, aggravated in recent days as a result of dissension among the successors to dictator Pak Chong-hui, who are jockeying for individual power, has been surmounted, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN writes today. The situation in Seoul, where a gunfight occurred on the evening of 12 December between detachments of two opposing groups in the armed forces leadership, remains tense. "The shakeup in the military leadership," the newspaper points out, "is a kind of 'countercoup' by a group of hawks who decisively reject any weakening of military and police power." The state of emergency introduced after the assassination of the dictator Pak Chong-hui still exists in South Korea. It "legitimizes" army interference in the political struggle.

The composition of the new cabinet of ministers, in which the key posts have been given to representatives of the most reactionary military circles, attests that the reins of government in South Korea are increasingly passing into the hands of a rabid military clique.

New York, 15 December--Commenting on recent events in South Korea, the New York TIMES writes that "the power struggle in Seoul is moving in favor of strong new individuals who seek to continue Pak's dictatorial traditions. What seemed a 'mysterious killing' is in fact a dirty coup."

The South Korean hawks jockeying for power, the newspaper points out, have neither political flair nor broad support.

BAKHTAR OFFICIAL: IMPERIALISM SEEKING TO IMPEDE AFGHAN PROGRESS

LD201425 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[APN correspondent I. Sisnev interview with (Abdul Kudus Tander), president of Afghanistan's BAKHTAR telegraph agency: "Afghanistan: Detente and the Revolution's Development"--date of interview not specified; first two paragraphs are newspaper introduction]

[Excerpts] (Abdul Kudus Tander), president of Afghanistan's BAKHTAR telegraph agency, has been in the Soviet Union at APN's invitation. He answered some questions at the request of APN correspondent I. Sisnev.

We present this interview in an abbreviated form.

[Question] What is your assessment of the importance of the nonalined movement and Afghanistan's place in it?

[Answer] If we are to speak of the nature of the nonalined movement, it is first necessary to note its anti-imperialist thrust. The movement actually arose in order to eliminate once and for all young states' dependence on imperialism and to insure for them development along an independently chosen path. Imperialism has not accepted the movement in the form in which it emerged and is doing everything possible to lead it away from the anti-imperialist course.

Even before the April revolution Afghanistan was a member of the nonalined movement. However, then the country held aloof from the solution of the movement's main tasks. The situation has changed now. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has switched from passive membership in the movement to active participation in it.

[Question] From the outset imperialism has given a hostile reception to the April revolution. How is the revolution developing today?

[Answer] First of all, the global nature of imperialist policy, which is aimed against all countries where progressive transformations are taking place, must be remembered. The Afghan people's struggle against imperialism is a kind of example to other peoples and at the same time a reminder of the incompatibility of the interests of imperialism and countries that have embarked on the path of independent development.

It must be said that, from the moment the April revolution was accomplished, international reaction tried to present it as the product of external forces' activity. However, subsequent development has shown that the revolution was accomplished by the Afghan people themselves in their own interests and that there will be no return to the past.

When this card was knocked from imperialism's hands, imperialism gambled on another thesis in its propaganda--the country's government, it said, does not enjoy the people's support in implementing revolutionary transformations. So that this thesis can be borne out, imperialism is creating various obstacles in the way of Afghanistan's onward development, going so far as to organize armed action by the revolution's opponents. However, despite all the difficulties, the republic's government is fulfilling its revolutionary program point by point. Life demonstrates the enthusiasm with which the Afghan people greet and implement the revolutionary transformations, for instance, the land reform that destroyed the foundations of feudalism. The government is seeking to insure that the people take the most active part both in making decisions and in their practical implementation.

As for the difficulties, they emanate not from the Afghan people but from the former exploiters who have been deprived of their privileges and are now tools in the hands of international reaction. In a recent statement Hafizollah Amin said that, if it were not for external reaction's intrigues, there would be no need for the Afghan people to take up arms, because the number of opponents of the revolution inside the country is neglible. It is imperialist interference in Afghanistan's affairs that is disrupting our people's peaceful labor.

PRAVDA CITES INDIAN PRESS ON U.S., PRC SUPPORT FOR SUBVERSION

LD201447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Activation"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 December--The situation in northeast India remains tense. At the recommendation of the central government the country's President N.S. Reddy declared presidential rule in the state of Assam. This step was brought about by the sharp increase in the activity of subversive elements trying to detach the state from India.

There is also unrest in the neighboring state of Manipur. Terrorists have made four raids on peaceful inhabitants in its administrative center, Imphal, in the past month.

The Indian press reports that the separatists' actions are no mere chance. There is a great deal of evidence, the PATRIOT newspaper writes, that China and the United States are organizing and supporting subversive activity in northeast India.

NEPAL PRIME MINISTER 'SATISFIED' WITH SOVIET AID, COOPERATION

LD201551 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 December 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5, under the headline "Lights by the Himalayas," a 1,500-word report from Katmandu by correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan, describing the political scene in Nepal in the light of the forthcoming referendum on the restoration of a multiparty system in the country. In particular the reportage states: "Alongside the slogans hailing the king and queen, banners have been stretched across the main thoroughfare--a new road--bearing appeals with specific political content. On one strip he read: 'The Nepalese Policy of Nonalinement Accords with our Country's Reality.'

"'We hope the recent meeting in Havana will strengthen our movement,' Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said. He received me in one of the buildings of the (Singkha Darbara)--the palace complex in which the majority of the capital's state institutions are situated."

"He spoke of the need to strengthen the principles of nonalinement and of Nepal's vital interest in developing friendly ties with other countries, and voiced satisfaction at the development of Nepalese-Soviet cooperation and in particular the Soviet Union's aid in training specialists for the Nepalese economy."

"Our country has given this friendly Himalayan country assistance in constructing a tobacco factory in Janakpur, a large sugar refinery in Birganj, the (Panauti) power station and a number of other projects. An agreement was recently signed on the construction of a rosin and turpentine plant in Nepal with the USSR's assistance."

Finally, Ter-Grigoyran describes life in the mountain villages of Nepal and plans for the country's cultural development.

MARCHAIS VISITS POLAND; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD201307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "For Consolidation of Detente"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 December--E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, have stated that the NATO states' decision on the production and deployment in Europe of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles is a new step in the arms race on the European Continent and creates a serious threat to its peoples.

The two parties, states the communique on the friendly meeting in Poland between Gierek and Marchais, advocate the adoption of measures aimed at consolidating peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of tension. Polish and French communists will do everything to contribute to the cause of the broad unification of the people's masses fighting for disarmament, the maintenance of peace, cooperation and the peoples' security in Europe and throughout the world.

Gierek and Marchais stressed that Polish-French cooperation and the strengthening of mutual ties in all spheres accord with the common interests of the two countries and peoples, play a positive part in consolidating security in Europe and promote the development of detente.

PATOLICHEV MEETS HUSAK IN PRAGUE, RECEIVES AWARD

LD200945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] Prague, 13 December--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev today.

During a friendly conversation in which L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presididium and CSSR premier, took part a high assessment was made of the successful and comprehensive development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Also discussed were topical questions of the further development of economic cooperation in 1980 and in the forthcoming 5-year period (1981-1985).

Husak presented the Order of the Republic to Patolichev. The latter was awarded the order for services to the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation.

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR HUNGARY--RATAU--The shipbuilding plant in Kherson has completed a dry cargo ship for Hungary, the Vorosmarty, with a water displacement of about 15,000 tons, capable of taking aboard 400 containers, as well as of transporting timber. Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, attended a meeting held at the plant recently on the occasion of the ship launching. [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Nov 79 p3 AU]

KHOMEYNI REITERATES U.S. EMBASSY SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CHARGES

LD201544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni, speaking in Qom, has stressed anew that under the signboard of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was hidden a major spying establishment, the plans and aims of which were not the improvement of relations with the Iranian authorities but rather subversive activities against other countries in the region, and first and foremost against the Soviet Union.

Inquiry Into 'U.S. Crimes'

LD201650 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 20, TASS--The foreign minister of Iran, Qotbzadeh, told the ETTELA'AT newspaper that before the fate of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is decided, a commission of 26 independent representatives of Iran and other countries will hold an inquiry of U.S. crimes in Iran. According to the minister, the commission will start its work after the new-year holiday.

MOFATTEH'S FUNERAL HELD; AMIR-ENTEZAM ARRESTED ON SPY CHARGES

LD202244 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 20, TASS--The funeral of prominent Moslem leader, one of the closest associated of Ayatollah Khomeyni, T. Moffateh, took place yesterday in Tehran. The funeral became a demonstration of protest of the Iranian people against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. The participants in the demonstration declared that Mofatteh's assassination was part of the plot of the counter-revolutionary forces acting at the bid of CIA agents. Funeral meetings and demonstrations were held in many Iranian cities and provinces.

Speaking in Qom, Ayatollah Kheomyni stressed again that a large espionage institution was concealed under the signboard of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and that the main aim of that institution was not the improvement of relations with the Iranian authorities, but subversive activity against other countries of the region, above all against the Soviet Union.

Former Deputy Prime Minister in Bazargan's Government, Iran's Ambassador in Sweden Amir-Entezam was arrested in Tehran on charges of spying for the United States Central Intelligence Agency. Documents seized by students at the U.S. Embassy confirm that Amir-Entezam confidentially expressed the readiness to continue cooperation with the special services of the USA. Documents show that he conducted the course at restoring "friendly Iranian-American relations" after the February revolution.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS IRAN, PANAMA DEVELOPMENTS TO SOUTH ASIA

BK201706 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In Panama, demonstrations were held protesting the granting of asylum to the former shah of Iran, who arrived there from the United States last Saturday. The police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the demonstrators. Several persons were wounded and some were arrested.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the troops showered teargas granades on barricades set up by students on the university campus.

In Tehran yesterday, a demonstration of 100,000 people demanded extradition of the shah and the holding of a trial to judge his crimes against the people.

Meanwhile, REUTER reported that the Carter administrator is considering the possibility of a naval blockade against Iran.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Hindi at 1130 GMT on 20 Dec, Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 20 Dec carries the same item, omitting the second paragraph]

Moscow Bengali Account

BK201708 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 20 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In Panama, demonstrations were held in the capital's university campus against the presence of the former shah of Iran, who arrived there from the United States last Saturday. The police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the demonstrators.

In Tehran yesterday, a demonstration of 100,000 people demanded the extradition of the shah. They had gathered fro the last rites of Dr Mofatteh, a close associate of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Iranian television yesterday reported the arrest of Abbas Amir-Entezam, former Iranian ambassador to Sweden. Documents seized by the Tehran students at the American Embassy show that he was a CIA agent.

ANTI-SHAH DEMONSTRATIONS IN PANAMA; 'LIMIT TO U.S. PATIENCE' NOTED

LD211050 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In Panama dozens of people have been injured in clashes between the police and demonstrators who were protexting the arrival and stay in the country of the deposed Iranian shah. A report by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL says 30 people have been arrested. Demonstrations of students against the shah's presence in the country are now in their fourth day. According to informed sources, Washington decided to ask the Security Council to introduce economic sanctions against Iran. The official announcement is expected to be made this weekend. Meanwhile, the State Department spokesman Hodding Carter has again made threats stating that there is a limit to the patience of the United States regarding the release of the American hostages in Tehran.

OAPEC OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. FREEZE OF IRANIAN ASSETS

LD210708 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, December 20, TASS--Secretary General of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries Ali Ahmed Atika sharply criticized the decision of the United States to freeze Iranian assets in U.S. banks. In an interview to the newspaper TISHRIN he said that this measure is another evidence of the striving of the United States Government to use economic means to achieve its political aims.

Ali Ahmed Atika said that the dollar as the currency for payments for oil should be replaced with a currency unit determined jointly by member-states of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

IRAN RECALLS EMBASSY STAFF FROM MOROCCO

LD210602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian news agency, PARS, has reported the recall from Rabat, the capital of Morocco, of the staff of the Iranian Embassy in that country. Only one member of the diplomatic staff will remain in Rabat, and all the others are returning immediately to Tehran. The reason for this decision is the interview by King Hassan II of Morocco to the American TIME magazine in which he attacked the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and stated that the only way out for the United States from the present crisis in relations with Iran was the occupation of Iran.

NEWSPAPER VARIATIONS TO ITEMS ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

A comparison of the item entitled "Iranian Foreign Minister on Setting Up of International Commission" and subtitled "Revolutionary Council Statement" published in the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page H 1 with a TASS report published in the 18 December issue of Moscow PRAVDA Russian page 5 reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits all of paragraph four.

PRAVDA inserts quotation marks as follows:

Paragraph three, line one ... Council condemned the "hurried and superficial ruling of the International Court in The Hague" and stated that the "disregard for the Iranian people's demands as well as the unilateral adoption of the ruling by the court contradict the principles and tasks of that international body."

Paragraph five, line five ... on to say, it "in many respects depends on the U.S. stand: If its attitude towards us remains hostile and the anti-Iranian propaganda remains as intensive as it is now, the state of things will become by far more complex."

A comparison of the same item ("Revolutionary Council Statement") with a TASS dispatch published in the 18 December issue of Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian page 4 shows that IZVESTIYA omits the last two paragraphs, but is otherwise identical.

A comparison of the item entitled "Khomeyni Rules Out Release of Hostages Before Christmas" published in the 19 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page H 1 with TASS reports published in the 19 December issue of PRAVDA Russian page 5 reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits all of paragraph one and substitutes:

Tokyo, 18 December, TASS--"'The United States has officially asked Japan to cooperate in imposing economic sanctions against Iran,' the KYODO agency writes, commenting on the visit to Tokyo by R. Carswell, deputy secretary of the treasury and special envoy of the U.S. President. The agency reports that Washington's representative made this appeal to Japanese Foreign Minister S. Okita during the talks held between them.

"In reply the Japanese side confined itself to expressing 'understanding' of the U.S. position, but, as KYODO stresses, 'expressed unwillingness to help Washington.'"

PRAVDA omits paragraph two of the reference item.

PRAVDA then carries TASS reports datelined Tehran, 18 December which comprise paragraphs three and four of the referent item.

PRAVDA then carries the first paragraph of the item entitled "Revolutionary Council Member Ayatollah Mofatteh Assassinated" published in the 19 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page H 2.

A comparison of the same item ("Khomeyni Rules Out Release of Hostages Before Christmas") with the TASS reports published in the 19 December issue of Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian page 4 reveals the following variations:

IZVESTIYA omits paragraph one and substitutes the identical Tokyo dispatch run by PRAVDA as indicated above and adds the following passage: . . . to help Washington. It was pointed out to the White House envoy, in particular that Japan is too dependent on imported Iranian oil." IZVESTIYA then carries paragraphs two and three of the referent item.

LEBANON 'VOLUNTEERS' RUMOR PRETEXT FOR RENEWED ISRAELI INCURSION

LD211121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Lebanon; Provocative Fabrications"]

[Text] Long-range Israeli artillery has again fiercely shelled the Palestinian refugee camp of Burj ash-Shimali, south of the city of Tyre, our correspondent in Beirut Ye. Korshunov reports. At the same time Israeli aircraft have made provocative flights over a number of south Lebanese cities and population centers, while Haddad's rightwing separatists have been shelling the city of An-Nabatiyah and its environs.

The separatists' "Voice of Hope" radio station, built by the Americans, is disseminating provocative rumors about the arrival in South Lebanese regions of "volunteers" supporting the PLO and allegedly including Frenchmen, Germans and Iranians. The PLO emergency [chrezvychayniy] forces command in south Lebanon has denied these fabrications which, according to the designs of the separatists and Zionists are to serve as a pretext for a new incursion into Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors.

U.S. PLANS FURTHER MILITARY AID TO EGYPT FOR 'GENDARME ROLE'

LD211007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "For the Role of Gendarme"]

[Text] Washington, 11 December--The U.S. administration is elaborating plans to rearm the Egyptian military machine, which together with Israel is having gendarme functions imposed on it by Washington in the Near East in order to guarantee U.S. military-strategic interests in this region.

A U.S. State Department spokesman announced that a new military aid is being drawn up to supplement the supplies of arms already being delivered to Egypt.

In this connection the Washington POST writes that the administration intends to grant As-Sadat long-term loans to the tune of $6 billion over the next 6 years in order to "modernize" the Egyptian Armed Forces. These funds, the paper notes citing Pentagon sources, will be spent on buying large consignments of modern weapons including, it is expected, F-16 fighter-bombers and M-60 tanks for Egypt.

As is well-known, as payment for participation in the Camp David separate deal with Israel, the United States has already granted Egypt loans for military purposes totaling $1.5 billion. However As-Sadat has persistently solicited a considerable increase in this dollar pittance. During talks which several high-ranking Pentagon representatives conducted in Egypt, the administration agreed to meet most of Cairo's demands.

According to the Washington POST D. McGiffert, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, who also went to Cairo, justified the new program of military credits for Egypt at a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

D. McGiffert especially emphasized that Egypt's strategic position and As-Sadat's regime are of such importance to the West that the United States must do everything in its power to keep that regime in office.

He noted that precisely the United States must take on the responsibility of rearming the Egyptian Army because the countries of Western Europe are unwilling to grant Cairo military credits.

The Pentagon spokesman in fact made no secret of the fact that Washington is supplying weapons to As-Sadat as a deterrent to other Arab countries, from which, the Washington POST writes, "As-Sadat isolated himself by signing the peace treaty with Israel."

The paper forecasts that the plans to step up military supplies to Egypt will provoke "heated debates" in Congress. Certain congressmen have already expressed their dissatisfaction with the administration's stance. Democratic Senator J. Biden frankly stated that, by deciding to flood Egypt with new weapons, the United States risks a repeat of its former mistakes in Iran, where the shah was granted weapons and military equipment worth tens of billions of dollars. As is well-known, these supplies did not save the shah's regime. Washington's plans are evidence that it has learnt nothing from the lessons of Iran.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POSSIBLE 'LIAISON' OFFICES FOR PALESTINIANS

LD200958 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 19, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Korzhev writes: Egyptian Minister of States for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said he had asked Israel for permission to open in the occupied Arab lands to the West of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip two "liaison bureaus" which would "establish contacts with Palestinians and listen to their demands."

A very interesting report. Does official Cairo want to explain its policy of collusion with the imperialist circles of Tel Aviv and Washington and its betrayal of Arab national interests by its allegedly "poor knowledge" of the aspirations of Arabs? It is hard to believe that Egypt has not been able to this day to hear the voice of 3.5 million Palestinians who are suffering under the yoke of a cruel occupation regime in the course of many years and who unanimously seek a recognition of their legitimate right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state.

Most likely, the Egyptian leaders only pretend to be "hard of hearing" in order to continue to conclude unsavoury deals. As a matter of fact, their request for opening "liaison bureaus" in the occupied territories is linked with their plans for so-called "Palestinian autonomy," the plans which are being discussed at the talks of the three participants of the separate Camp David collusion. Cairo evidently hopes that these bureaus will enable it to draw some people from among the Palestinian population into these talks and thus give them a semblance of legality.

But the Arab public rejects these plans as an attempt to perpetuate the rule of the Israeli occupation forces. That is exactly how Cairo's new "initiative" was assessed by the mayors of Palestinian cities who stated that the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would boycott the "liaison bureaus." The mayor of Bethlehem stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the only lawful representative of the Palestinian peoples.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ALGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY CHIEF

LD201041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 13 December B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Col K. Merbah, member of the National Liberation Front Party Politburo and secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense, who is in the Soviet Union. Questions relating to Soviet-Algerian relations and also some international problems were discussed during the friendly conversation.

L. Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR and member of the National Liberation Front Party Central Committee, participated in the conversation.

More on Visit

LD201043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 12 December Col K. Merbah, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, and his companions visited the Kubinka air garrison, where they inspected modern aviation hardware. The guests were met and given information by Col Gen of Aviation G.P. Skorikov, chief of the air force main staff.

In the evening Col K. Merbah was attending a performance at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. He was accompanied by Adm N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate. Layashi Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

End of Visit, Departure

LD201045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Col K. Merbah, member of the National Liberation Front Politburo and secretary general of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Ministry of National Defense, who had been in the Soviet Union on an official visit, left Moscow 14 December.

Col K. Merbah, was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik; Adm N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Col Gen Avn G.O. Skorikov; Col Gen N.A. Zotov, and Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate.

L. Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, Maj R. Aitidir, military attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR, and embassy officials were among the sendoff party.

BREZHNEV, UAE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

LD121750 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 12 (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), in which he conveys congratulations and wishes for prosperity and success personally to the President and to the friendly people of the UAE on the occasion of national day--the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the independence state of United Arab Emirates.

In a reply telegram the President of the United Arab Emirates expressed on behalf of the people and government of the UAE sincere gratitude for the congratulations, and in his turn conveyed best wishes personally to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes for the further progress and flourishing of the friendly Soviet people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO USSR

Participants in Talks

LD201330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between, on the Soviet side: Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and on the Angolan side: Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; and members of the party and government delegation led by him: Henrique Carreira, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola; Kundi Paiama, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and interior minister; Juliao Mateus Paulo, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy defense minister; Paulo Jorge, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and foreign minister; and Alfonso van Dunen, secretary of the Central Committee.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions including Soviet-Angolan relations, the situation on the African Continent--especially in southern Africa--and other topical international problems. It was pointed out with satisfaction that Soviet-Angolan relations are developing beneficially on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola. The sides expressed their determination to continue to develop and deepen these relations for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of strengthening general peace. The sides noted the convergence of their views on the campaign for the relaxation of international tension, curtailment of the arms race and the securing of lasting peace and security for the peoples.

The talks were also attended by, on the Soviet side: Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; Samoteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Loginov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola; Chernikov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and Likachev, department head in the USSR Foreign Ministry; and on the Angolan side: Manuel Alfredo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and deputy minister of transport and communications; Antonio Jacinto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of state for culture; Alberto Ribeiro, minister of industry and power; Geramo Gomes, deputy minister of agriculture; and other officials.

Continuation of Talks

LD211406 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 21, TASS--Soviet-Angolan talks have been continued in the Kremlin today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and Chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party, President Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola, member of the Politbureau of the MPLA-Workers Party CC, Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Angola Henrique T. Carreira and alternate member of the Politbureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party CC, Deputy Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Angola J. Mateus Paulo. At the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding views were exchanged on questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola as well as on some international issues. The sides have finalized the text of the joint statement on further development of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Angola, which is to be published in the press.

J.E. dos Santos expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and personally to Leonid Brezhnev for the disinterested aid in the defence of the revolutionary gains, in Angola's socio-economic and cultural development and in strengthening its defence capacity. Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President J.E. dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola extended to General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The invitation has been accepted with gratitude.

Signing of Documents

LD211138 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 21, TASS--The signing of Soviet-Angolan documents took place at the Grand Kremlin Palace today. A plan of inter-party contacts between the CPSU and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party for 1980 was signed: by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, and by Alfonso van Dunen, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party.

Also signed was a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the PRA for 1980. It was signed: for the Government of the USSR--by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, minister of culture of the USSR; for the Government of the PRA--by Antonino Jacinto, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, secretary of state for culture.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRA was signed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and by Adolfo Nsikalango, the PRA's secretary of state for cooperation.

Also signed during the visit of the PRA's party-and-state delegation were an agreement on cooperation between the USSR and PRA in the field of postal and telecommunications, an agreement on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Trade, and the PRA's National Institute of Book and Graphic Art, an agreement on the joint establishment in Angola of a station for photo and laser observation of satellites between the "Astrosovet" of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the PRA's meteorological service, and an agreement on cooperation in the field of geology and the mining industry.

Gromyko: Brezhnev Indisposed

LD211318 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 21, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR today gave at the Grand Kremlin Palace a luncheon in honour of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Present at the luncheon from the Soviet side were Comrades Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Arvid Pelshe, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Ivan Kapitonov, vice-presidents of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of USSR state committees, other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 21 December carries an announcer-read report on Gromyko's speech which identical with the TASS version except that the domestic version omits the names of Pelshe and Chernenko from the list of those attending the luncheon. Moscow Domestic Service in its Movak 2 program in Russian at 1100 GMT on 21 December also carried a report on the luncheon in which the names of Pelshe and Chernenko are included.]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko made a speech.

He said:

"We cordially welcome you, dear Comrade dos Santos and other representatives of the heroic freedom-loving people of Angola of the country which now experiences a period of historical revival.

Leonid Ilich asked me to express on his behalf sincere regret that because of his catarrhal indisposition he was unable to attend the luncheon in honour of the Chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

He also asked me to say that he is satisfied with the very substantial negotiations on the important issues of Soviet-Angolan relations and on topical problems of international politics which were held here in the Kremlin yesterday, December 20.

Leonid Ilich also highly appraises all documents which were prepared and signed in the course of the Soviet-Angolan negotiations.

Revolutionary Angola under the guidance of its Workers Party selflessly builds the foundation of a new society, confidently follows the road bequeathed by the glorious son, outstanding revolutionary and statesman of Africa Comrade Neto.

Angola has taken a worthy place in the ranks of the independent progressive countries of the world. This is the cause of joy for the Soviet people, all genuine friends of new Angola.

Those who place stake on a reversal to the colonialist and racist order, to hegemony over peoples, are doomed to a failure by the whole course of history. The Western patrons of the racialists seek to replace genuine liberation of peoples with a false one, to impose formulae for settlement of burning problems of the south of Africa that are advantageous to themselves. They are trying to split the fighters for the freedom of Africa from their reliable friends--the socialist countries.

But the Africans know well who their enemies and who their allies are. The Angolan people has convinced itself from its own experience that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have always been and will remain on the side of the peoples in their struggle for independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union is persistently working for creating a climate of peace and confidence on earth, for curbing the arms race and broadening peaceful cooperation between states. Recently the USSR has come forward with far-reaching proposals on questions of strengthening peace and security in Europe and taken practical steps bearing out its good will. The fresh Soviet initiatives are close and comprehensible to the peoples of the whole world and have met with their ardent approval.

How have the NATO leading circles answered to this? They have answered with a decision imposed from Washington to turn the FRG, Britain and Italy into a launching pad for new U.S. missile-nuclear weapons targeted at the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The U.S. administration has proclaimed at the same time a programme of unprecedented scale for the build-up of all types of weapons for many years to come.

What is it, if not a direct challenge to the will of the peoples for peace, security, and delivering themselves from the burdens of growing military spending? What is it, if not a great-power disregard for the vital interests and sensible realistic attitudes of many European countries, including a number of NATO countries, realizing into what a dangerous venture they are being drawn?

We cannot but draw attention also to the fact that the most active role in the implementation of the NATO's sinister plans is assigned to those, whose armies, as our generation still remembers, perpetrated aggression against many countries of Europe, sowed death and destruction all over the continent.

The decision taken at NATO is a clear attempt at upsetting the balance of forces, that has taken shape and has until recently been recognized by the leaders of the Western countries, including President Carter.

This decision also means that the NATO leaders have not responded to our call for showing a responsible attitude and starting honest talks but preferred to cut the ground from under such talks, and destroy their very basis.

If some people still seriously hope to hold talks with the Soviet Union from "positions of strength," they will be well advised to give up these vain hopes. We will never agree to it, and will not allow to speak in such a language with our country. Naturally, we cannot allow either that the NATO bloc should create for itself positions of military superiority.

We and our allies must take care of our security--and we shall take care of it. We do not advocate brinkmanship. We consider as before to be our main task the struggle for a lasting peace, for detente and against the designs of the aggressive-militaristic forces. And we have faith in the wisdom and will of peoples, we have faith in the realism of the way jointly outlined by thirty five states in Helsinki in 1975.

It is high time to say a resolute "no" to the pernicious actions of the inspirers of the new arms race and their false excuses.

The peoples need today in the first place active solidarity of all who wish peaceful cooperation of states and not "cold war," real measures for a reduction of military preparations, and not feverish armament under the cover of hypocritical calls for "talks" on the terms dictated by the other side.

In short, all those who advocate the advance of mankind along the road to a durable peace, but not to a new war.

Dear comrade president: We are gratified by the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Angola. We are united by the treaty of friendship and cooperation--a solid foundation for broadening ties and strengthening cooperation between our countries. I want to express confidence that your visit will help outline jointly fresh steps for a further deepening of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments.

I toast the health of Comrade dos Santos and our Angolan guests, the successes of the Angolan people in the construction of a new life, for unbreakable Soviet-Angolan friendship!"

Departure for Leningrad

LD211446 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 21, TASS--The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos, left Moscow for Leningrad today. The delegation are in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. At the airport Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the members of the delegation were seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyoko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

ILLEGAL LIFTING OF SANCTIONS ON RHODESIA SERVES MONOPOLISTS' INTERESTS

LD211023 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 20, TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

Even before the London conference on Rhodesia was over, Britain and, after it the United States, announced the lifting of the economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Their example was followed by other Western countries. The number of countries that lifted the sanctions is rapidly increasing. Among them is Australia and Canada, the FRG and Switzerland, and today Austria joined the list.

These unilateral actions are juridically illegal. The sanctions against Rhodesia were imposed by the United Nations Security Council soon after the Salisbury racists unilaterally declared Rhodesia's independence in November 1965. The decision of the Security Council is obligatory for all members of the international community, and it can be lifted only by the Security Council and only when it decides that there exist sufficient grounds for this.

If the countries that hastened to take these illegal actions "forgot" about this, they were reminded of this last Tuesday when the United National General Assembly, on the initiative of African countries, adopted a resolution that assessed in a negative way the decision of Britain and the USA to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia. The General Assembly stressed that it is only the Security Council that can abrogate the sanctions.

The actions taken by Britain and the USA without the Security Council's decision have an obvious aim of resuming commercial and economic relations with Rhodesia that is rich in minerals, before the general elections and the transfer of power to the African majority so as thus to open the way to Rhodesia for Western monopolies that have long been demanding this from their governments. The fact that the sanctions were lifted precisely in the interests of monopolies is proved by the decision of the British Government announced on Wednesday not to start legal proceedings against British companies that were violating the decision of the Security Council on sanctions over 10 years.

Thus, no legal action will be taken against monopolies and all the obstacles for commercial relations with Rhodesia have been lifted. From now on, Rhodesia will be the paradise for British, American and other Western businessmen. So they make haste, fearing to be late for the slicing up of the Rhodesia pie.

The greedy pursuit of profits that prompt the governments of Western countries to violate the decisions of the United Nations is a vivid manifestation of a neo-colonialist policy, of the striving to ensure for Western capital the economic positions in the country that is on the threshold of attaining independence. The actions of Western powers are met with universal condemnation in the African Continent.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GUINEA-BISSAU

LD201513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Guinea-Bissau 13 December on an official visit at the invitation of that country's parliament.

The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet deputies A.P. Bezdetko and M.D. Lyalin.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, executives of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Foreign Ministry and other officials, and also Manuel Saturnino Domingos da Costa, Guinea-Bissau ambassador to the USSR.

KOMSOMOL GROUP TO HELP DEVELOPMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE PROVINCE

LD210923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Mozambique: Opening Up Virgin Lands"]

[Text] (Lishinga) Province in northern Mozambique is one of the country's most underpopulated and underdeveloped. Volunteer youth detachments are coming here at the appeal of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) Party, our correspondent B. Pilyatskin reports.

They will create new cities, lay roads and plow the African virgin lands. Those taking part in the transformation of this region will include a group of Soviet Komsomol members. Under an agreement signed in Maputo between the Komsomol and the Mozambique youth organization, a students' construction detachment will come to work in (Lishinga) Province. A 3-year cooperation program provides for the expansion of friendly ties between our country's young people and the mutual exchange of experience.

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBER DISCUSSES REFORM PLANS

LD201157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Tass report: "Urgent Tasks"]

[Text] San Salvador, 12 December--The complex situation in El Salvador, characterized by the acute political and economic crisis inherited from the previous, dictatorial regime, has been pointed out by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, member of the country's ruling military and civilian junta. In an interview with a TASS correspondent he stressed the desire of El Salvador's present government to overcome the crisis by means of reforms and to lay a foundation for implementing a process of democratic and socioeconomic transformations.

Among the present government's most immediate tasks, G. Manuel Ungo pointed out, is that of carrying out genuine agrarian reform. In addition, the government plans to bring foreign trade and banking under state control.

In the sphere of international relations, the military and civilian junta member went on, El Salvador holds the same positions as the nonalined movement, which our country hopes to join in the future. El Salvador's Government is in favor of developing relations with all states on the basis of mutual respect.

SANDINIST TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO STUDY IN USSR

PA181457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0338 GMT 18 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (EFE)--A delegation representing Sandinist trade unions has arrived in Moscow to study the Soviet trade union experience.

The mission headed by Rufino Villalobos will attend a 1-month course at Moscow's Higher School of the Trade Union Movement.

Villalobos said the Sandinist union members are interested in learning about the participation of Soviet trade unions in the construction of socialism and about the current situation of the international trade union movement.

AUCCTU AIDE RECEIVES ECUADOREAN TRADE UNION GROUP

LD191553 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at AUCCTU"]

[Text] A delegation of Ecuadorean trade union center leaders, which is in the USSR at the invitation of Soviet trade unions, is continuing its familiarization tour of the Soviet Union. The delegation has been in Minsk and Tashkent, has visited industrial enterprises and a kolkhoz, has acquainted itself with the activity of trade union organizations and Soviet working people's living and working conditions and has had meetings with trade union leaders in Belorussia and Uzbekistan.

The members of the delegation met with AUCCTU Secretary P.T. Pimenov on 6 December. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of developing and strengthening links between Soviet and Ecuadorean trade unions and exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international trade union movement. Present at the conversation was G.Ye. Kanayev, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Division. The delegation is continuing its tour of the country.

KOMMUNIST CRITICIZES STALIN, PERSONALITY CULT, ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD201354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

["Personality Role: Major Question of Historic Materialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 December, TASS--"A major question of historical materialism" is what the journal KOMMUNIST calls the question of the role of the popular masses and personalities in history. The 18th issue of the journal devotes its editorial article to this theme.

"The approach of historic materialism to this question has been and remains specifically historical. The masses, as well as personalities, are judged first of all by their achievements, their social activities, by their real participation in the historic process," the journal writes.

"The outstanding nature of a historic personage from the point of view of the revolutionary workers movement is determined by his ability to see, think, feel and hope for all that the masses feel and hope for, but also to see more, understand more deeply and look further than they. The measure of greatness of such a historic personality is not his difference from the masses, but the extent of the harmony, his amalgamation with them..."

"It is precisely such a great historic personality that Lenin was," KOMMUNIST continues. "It was precisely such an understanding of the question of the role of the popular masses and personalities in history that the party created by him has been carrying out and is carrying out, having made its programmed aim the general welfare and free all-sided development of everyone. It is precisely its understanding which has been asserted within the society of mature socialism, practically considering the person as the highest social value and an end in itself of social development, having legally embodied this principle within its fundamental law. Because of this we treat the all-round development of the personality as a practical task not of the distant future, but of the present day."

The magazine points out: "Because of the powerful peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community we are now witnessing a growing anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria called upon to distract the attention of the working people of the capitalist countries from the burning problems of the present time, stemming from fresh manifestations of the general crisis of capitalism and the dangerous military preparations of imperialist reaction.

"It is nothing new for the enemies of socialism to search for a pretext for ideological attacks directed above all against our homeland, the Leninist party, and the Soviet state. This time they have chosen the coming centenary of I. V. Stalin's birth. Anti-Soviet centers abroad, bourgeois mass news media trying to discredit the socialist order are continuing to speculate on the real and invented mistakes and misuse of power which were committed at a certain time by Stalin. Attempts are made to invent some kind of 'Stalinism' as a special system of theoretical and political points of view and as a sociopolitical practice. Under the pretext of criticism of Stalin and 'Stalinism' slanderous fabrications are being conglomerated regarding the history of the building of socialism, arguments are forced through aimed at belittling the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union to the victorious outcome of World War II. Doubt is cast on the victory of socialism and the successes of the building of communism in the USSR."

"Characteristic of imperialist and revisionist propaganda is the striving to depict negative phenomena in connection with the personality cult as allegedly an organic feature of Soviet society. Some rightwing revisionists in their slander go so far as to deny directly the communist nature of our party and the socialist nature of the Soviet state.

In their anti-Soviet propaganda the Maoists permanently extol and 'defend' Stalin, making extensive use for this of Trotskiyite propositions of the alleged bourgeois degeneration of Soviet society. In the final analysis, all efforts of bourgeois and revisionist propaganda serve the general aim of belittling and weakening the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements and experience of socialism in the USSR, of throwing into confusion the ranks of the international communist working class and the entire liberation movement.

"The positions of our party on this question are principled and clear through a whole series of party documents: The decisions of the 20th congress, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee 'On Overcoming the Personality Cult and Its Consequences' of 30 June 1956, the Central Committee theses '50 Years of the Great October Socialist Revolution,' the speeches by party leaders, the PRAVDA editorial article 'On the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of I. V. Stalin' gave a Marxist-Leninist, historically true assessment of the activity of Stalin, its positive and negative sides.

"The CPSU has resolutely condemned the violations of socialist legality, crude abuses of power and deviations from the Leninist norms and principles of collective leadership, all distortions born of the personality cult. At the same time, as was stressed in the theses of the CPSU Central Committee on the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, these 'distortions' for all their seriousness did not change the nature of socialist society and did not shake the foundations of socialism. The party and the people had deep faith in the cause of communism and worked enthusiastically to implement Lenin's ideals, overcoming difficulties, temporary reverses and errors."

"The great work carried out by our party in overcoming the consequences of the personality cult, the further development of socialist democracy, the consistent Leninist line in ideological-political questions had a favorable effect on all aspects of public life," KOMMUNIST continues.

"The conclusions of party documents equally effectively oppose two extremes distorting the objective essence of the historical process: On the one side hostile attempts to discredit the Soviet system, to foist onto the party responsibility for the mistakes committed by Stalin personally, and on the other side to attribute to him all the successes and victories won by the party and people on the heroic path of building socialism and in the Great Patriotic War.

"Guided by party documents, our historical science, political literature, fiction and the party press cast extensive light on the revolutionary movement, the building of socialism and communism in the country, showing the decisive role in this of the mass of the people, the guiding and directing role of the Leninist party, showing the activity of the outstanding leaders of the party and the state, military leaders, innovators and leading workers of socialist production, scientists and masters in arts. This literature also objectively shows Stalin's role in the years of building socialism and in the Great Patriotic War, depicting his activity as a prominent organizer, his participation in the struggle against Trotskiyism and rightwing opportunism, shows Stalin's complexity and contradictoriness as a leader and a man whom Lenin described with profound insight in his well-known letters to the party.

"Our party and people objectively evaluate both the positive and negative aspects of Stalin's activity. This is a Leninist approach which is in accord with historical truth."

"It would be possible not to turn back at all to this question which is already a quarter of a century old, in any of its aspects, as the above-mentioned documents discussed the objective details and subjective motives which gave rise to the personality cult--this phenomenon which is alien to Marxism-Leninism--and defined the real place of Stalin in the process of the struggle for the socialist reconstruction of society, in the defense and consolidation of the achievements of socialism. But as our opponents, at times clearly not without selfish motives, raise the question again and again, it is necessary once again to recall the most important aspects of the activity of this indisputably major personality."

"...having been elected to a very high post in the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) during Lenin's lifetime and with his knowledge, Stalin, after the leader's death became a most eminent leader of the party and the Soviet state. As head of the Central Committee for three decades he, in his writings and speeches, expressed the collectively elaborated Leninist internal and foreign policy of the party and generalized the experience of the construction of socialism.

"It must be noted that on at least three occasions: on the agrarian question at the Fourth Congress of the Russian Social Democrat Workers Party (1906), on the question of relations with the bourgeois provisional government in the first days after the February revolution (1917) and on the question of the national-state structure of the USSR (1922) Stalin's opinions differed from those of Lenin, but, in the first place, he always accepted the Leninist point of view as soon as he understood it and, secondly, he never struggled against Lenin, invariably considering himself Lenin's pupil and follower."

"Stalin did not introduce anything into Marxist-Leninist teaching which was not materially in harmony with its basic conclusions," KOMMUNIST goes on to write. In the decision of the CPSU Central Committee of 30 June 1956 he is described as an outstanding theoretician and propagandist of Marxism-Leninism. Such of his works as 'Marxism and the National Question' (1913), 'On the Principles of Leninism' and 'The October Revolution and the tactics of the Russian Communists' (1924), 'On Questions of Leninism' (1926), 'On the Social-Democratic deviation in Our Party' and 'Again on the Social-Democratic Deviation in our Party' (1926), 'On Rightwing Deviation in the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)'(1929), and the Central Committee reports which he delivered at the party congresses were a definite contribution to revolutionary theory, to our party's struggle for the implementation of the Leninist plan of building socialism in the USSR, for the consolidation and development of the international communist movement for peace and universal security. And this means that there can be no talk of any 'Stalinism' as an ideological tendency within Marxist-Leninist teaching or departing from its framework. Stalin's personality cult, which occurred as a result of known concrete historical circumstances and Stalin's individual qualities, for this reason alone cannot be regarded as having arisen by natural laws [zakonomerno] or even as being to some extent connected with the communist ideology by which the party has invariably been guided over the whole of its activity."

"The contradictoriness of his activity consisted in the fact that his undoubted adherence to Marxism-Leninism, readiness for uncompromising struggle against any deviations from revolutionary theory were at times combined by him in practice with methods of leadership which are rejected by Marxism-Leninism.

"While devoting all his energies to the struggle for the victory of socialism Stalin at the same time allowed himself and others not to observe the theoretically unshakable principles of socialist democracy, Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership.

"It must be specially stressed that Stalin did not essentially distinguish between the methods of administration that are objectively necessitated by the specific features of class struggle and wartime and methods of organizing work corresponding with the conditions of peaceful creative work."

"It would be absurd and unhistorical to deny or belittle the damage inflicted by the personality cult on our development," KOMMUNIST continues. "But it would be no less absurd and unhistorical to believe that it has changed the nature of the socialist system or the progressive trend as both depend in the final analysis on the character of the historical creativity of the masses. And this has been truly revolutionary and socialist in its essence in our country throughout all the periods since the October Revolution. Our party has always developed it precisely in this quality.

"A concrete analysis of the various stages of the difficult and complex period of building socialism in the USSR, of the worldwide historical process contemporary with it gives no grounds for hostile or naive and ignorant inventions to the effect that Stalin's activity had allegedly 'deformed' social development or meant the party's departure from Marxism-Leninism to 'Stalinism,' which has never existed. The attempts to single out in the history of Soviet society a certain 'period of the personality cult' as a special stage are aimed at glossing over the objectively scientific concept of development of the new system. No less groundless are the attempts by the Maoists to use Stalin's name to try to justify their hegemonistic great power chauvinistic policy, their own leftist-bureaucratic and social-militaristic methods of work that are undoubtedly unsuitable under socialism and have never been accepted by our party."

"It must be most explicitly declared that excessive exaggeration of both the positive and negative qualities of Stalin, ascribing to him supernatural features of either an angel or a demon are closer to mysticism and superstition than to science. In authors who are so inclined it betrays either an idealistic approach or, more likely, a striving to hide, under a verbal cover, hostility to real socialism. Also completely groundless is the attempt to place an evaluation of Stalin's activity outside the framework of the materialist concepts of history under the far-fetched pretext that 'he was above that.' Only those who are clearly at odds with Marxism could assert such a thing.

"In the years of Stalin's activity, too, our party in the main and basic things followed the Leninist course steadily and unswervingly, always turned to the masses of the people and saw the viability of its policy in their support. In social-historic content this was not the 'period of personality cult' but the period of the establishment of the new social system, first in our country and later in a number of other countries of Europe and Asia, the period of the formation of the world socialist system. The personality cult did not change the general trend of the advance of society through the stages of the economic, sociopolitical and ideological maturity of socialism; though the personality cult slowed down to a certain extent the process of the development of socialist democracy, it did not stop it."

"Anti-Sovietists who are wise after the event write that under the party's influence the Soviet people carried out the accelerated industrialization of the country and that this caused many difficulties and privations. Of course, the strain was extremely great and the population of our country frequently experienced considerable lack of essentials, and the capitalist encirclement contributed to this in every way. But the Soviet people consciously made sacrifices for the sake of freedom, independence and socialism. That these sacrifices were not in vain is shown by the victory in the Great Patriotic War, the postwar reconstruction and development of the country.

"We are reproached that socialist reconstruction of agriculture was carried out at a forced pace in our country. And it is deliberately not mentioned that the process of collectivization started from the first days of the existence of the Soviet state and that 'the great turning point,' the peasantry's resolute turn towards kolkhozes, the 50th anniversary of which occurs this year, was prepared by long-term political and economic-organizational experience of the overwhelming majority of rural workers who no longer wished to live in poverty, ignorance and capitalist shackles. This was a movement of the masses themselves...

"There were mistakes in this."

"Stalin acted in an arbitrary way with regard to many former and imagined participants in various kinds of antiparty groups and deviations," the magazine goes on to write. In the 50's persons who had been slandered or punished beyond the measure of their guilt were rehabilitated and those guilty of exceeding their authority and violating socialist legality were punished. However, this does not mean political amnesty to confirmed Trotskiyites, followers of Zinovyev, rightwing deviationists, nationalists who went as far as to engage in subversive struggle and called for the overthrow of the Soviet system. Our party has always and continues to guard vigilantly its ideological and organizational unity. It has not allowed and will not allow 'ideological pluralism' in its ranks.

"The Leninist party, confident in the correctness of its political course and of the rightness of its cause, on its own initiative without any pressure from the outside, told the whole world courageously and resolutely at its 20th congress about the damage that was caused to Soviet society by the personality cult and about the phenomena, alien to socialism, that were connected with it. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee of 30 June, 1956 shows that this was done in a businesslike way with thorough analysis of the lessons of the past with conclusions for the future."

"Consequently, Soviet people and progressive public opinion abroad regard the Leninist course of our party primarily as the merit of its collective leader of the Central Committee and its Politburo--and link it with the work of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the outstanding political figure of the present day. At the same time it is appropriate here to recall his words that 'we shall be acting correctly if we regard the successes that have been achieved as the result of collective work and of the joint efforts of the leading party organs and of all party committees and organizations.'

"The collective nature of the leadership of the Leninist party and the Soviet state makes it possible to analyze deeply and thoroughly the new events and trends of internal and international development, to elaborate a scientifically based general line, to orient the working people clearly and realistically with the nearest achievements and the long-term perspective.

"The Soviet people wholeheartedly trust our party and its Leninist Central Committee and fully supports its internal and foreign policy. This trust of the whole people, the inexhaustible creative potential of the heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, of the working people of all the nationalities, of the country, their socialist awareness and communist purposefulness are a reliable guarantee of the implementation of the program ideas of Leninism," KOMMUNIST writes in conclusion.

'Complex, Contradictory Historic Figure'

LD201820 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 20, TASS--PRAVDA, in its December 21 issue, carries the following editorial article, dedicated to the centenary of the birth of I.V. Stalin:

"100 years have elapsed since the birth of Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin (Dzhugashvili), the distinguished leader of the Communist Party, and the Soviet state, the international communist and working class movement.

I.V. Stalin was born in the town of Gori on December 21, 1879. From his youth he took part in the revolutionary movement and in 1898 joined the Tiflis organization of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP). Being a supporter of V.I. Lenin, Stalin consistently upheld the strategy and tactics of the Bolsheviks in the first Russian revolution, the course of the party for the overthrow of tzarism, and exposed the opportunism of the Menshviks. A professional revolutionary, he was more than once arrested and exiled.

In 1912, the Central Committee of the party co-opted Stalin. He took part in the publication of the Bolshevik newspapers ZVHZDA and PRAVDA, wrote theoretical works including "Marxism and the National Question," which was positively assesed by V.I. Lenin.

In March 1917, after his return from exile to Petrograd, Stalin was co-opted to the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bolshvik Party and to the editorial board of PRAVDA. At the seventh (April) conference of the RSDLP (B) he was elected to the Central Committee.

Stalin actively participated in the preparation and the carrying out of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the routing of the enemies of the Soviet republic during the civil war and foreign intervention. The Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets appointed him as people's commissar for nationalities affairs of the first Soviet Government.

After the eleventh congress of the party, in April 1922, a plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected I.V. Stalin as general secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

In May 1941, remaining secretary of the Central Committee, he was appointed chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

I.V. Stalin has been a very complex and contradictory historic figure.

The party gave an exhaustive appraisal of Stalin's activity in resolutions of its congresses and in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee of June 30th, 1956, "On Overcoming the Personality Cult and Its Consequences". These documents point out that Stalin's activity must be considered in connection with the specific historic situation, objectively assessing both the positive and negative aspects of his activity.

The struggle for the victory of socialism in our country was waged in exceptionally intricate and difficult conditions. This was the first experience of building a new social order, whose making took place in the process of explorations, in the struggle against the unceasing machinations of the enemies of the working class, which had assumed power.

After the failure of the foreign intervention, the imperialist circles were intensively preparing fresh anti-Soviet military campaigns, were trying in every way possible to undermine the world's first socialist state. The threat of aggression against the USSR particularly increased after Nazism came to power in Germany.

The situation in the country was also complex. After the seven years of imperialist and civil war, the country's economy was in a difficult state. A fierce class struggle was going on, the question was decided "who beats whom". The hostile trends in the party--Trotskyists, right-wing opportunists and bourgeois nationalists, who came out from anti-Leninist positions, denied the possibility of victory of socialism in a single country and were thus leading things, as a matter of fact, to restoration of capitalism.

In order not to simply hold out in such conditions, but to overcome the country's technical and economic backwardness, effect a restructuring of social life along socialist lines within the shortest historical period and without any outside aid, centralization of leadership, iron discipline and high vigilance were necessary. It was necessary to go to some temporary limitations of democracy, which were then to be eliminated along with the strengthening of our state and development of the forces of democracy and socialism all over the world.

The Soviet people guided by the Communist Party has accomplished a world-historic feat: All the attacks of interventionists and home counter-revolution were repelled, ways for transition to socialism were determined, and a rapid rise of economy began. The fundamentals of socialism were built in our country in a matter of only two decades.

During the years of the first five-year plan periods, the Soviet Union made a big step forward. On the basis of Lenin's directions, socialist industrialisation of the country, collectivisation of agriculture and cultural revolution were accomplished. At the same time, the party strengthened the country's defence. The international prestige of the USSR, the force of its example and its influence on the working people of the whole world increased.

In the struggle for the victory of socialism a tremendous role has been played by the leading cadres of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Among them was I.V. Stalin. He actively upheld the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of the party. He resolutely came out against Trotskyites, right-wing opportunists, bourgeois nationalists and against the intrigues of imperialism. Stalin gained great authority and popularity in this political and ideological struggle.

But subsequently the services performed by him were excessively exaggerated. The laudation of Stalin went to his head and strengthened the negative features of his character, about which Lenin had warned the party. In December 1922 Lenin wrote a "Letter to the Congress" expressing apprehension whether Stalin, who concentrated vast power in his hands, would be able to use this power sufficiently carefully. He suggested thinking over a method of replacing Stalin from the post of general secretary and promoting another person, who "in all other respects differs from Comrade Stalin by only one advantage, and precisely is more tolerant, more loyal, more polite and more attentive to comrades, less fickle, etc." The letter said with insight that this circumstance may seem a trifle, but it is not a trifle, or it is such a trifle that may become of decisive significance. (Lenin, Collected Works, Vol 45 pp 345, 346. Russian edition).

Lenin's "Letter to the Congress" was discussed by the delegations to the 13th congress of the party. Bearing in mind the sharpness of the struggle against Trotskyism and the active participation in it of Stalin, who had come out in defence of the party line, the congress delegates deemed it expedient to retain him on the post of general secretary so that he could take into consideration the criticism on the part of Lenin and to draw all necessary conclusions from it.

In the first several years without V.I. Lenin, Stalin heeded his critical remarks. But subsequently he began overestimating his services, came to believe in his own infallibility. Stalin began elevating to norms some restrictions of inner-party and Soviet democracy, inevitable in the situation of fierce struggle against the class enemy and his agents, motivating this by his erroneous thesis on the aggravation of the class struggle in conditions of socialism. Serious violations of Soviet legality and wholesale reprisals took place. Many distinguished leaders of the party and the state, highranking military chiefs, honest communists and non-party Soviet people innocently suffered as a result.

During the Great Patriotic War I.V. Stalin was chairman of the State Defence Committee and supreme commander-in-chief. The struggle of the Soviet Union against the fascist aggressor was the cause of all the people. Soviet men and women displayed great heroism and courage at the front and in the rear.

The Communist Party was the inspiring and leading force of the Soviet people, their armed forces and the guerrilla movement. About half the party members were fighting in the army in the field already by the end of the first year of the war. Many members of the Central Committee, secretaries of the central committees of the communist parties of union republics, territorial and regional committees, and other party officials were at the front.

New, difficult and crucial tasks confronted the Communist Party and the Soviet people after the crushing defeat of the Nazi military machinery and the victorious end of the Great Patriotic War. Ahead was the rehabilitation and advance of the national economy, which had been tremendously damaged by the war. This had to be done in a brief span of time, since the imperialists passed over to the "cold war" against the Soviet Union.

The working class, all the Soviet people, accomplished these tasks, too. Another outstanding exploit was accomplished. In several post-war years our country attained and later substantially surpassed the pre-war level of industrial production. The Soviet peasantry revived and re-envigorated the collective farms and state farms, which had been plundered by the fascists. Thousands of villages and towns, destroyed by the enemy, rose from ashes and ruins.

After the death of Stalin our party condemned his violations of legality, rude abuses of power, deviation from Leninist norms and principles of collective leadership, all distortions, engendered by the personality cult, and embarked upon the road of resolutely combatting its consequences.

The party quickly overcame the personality cult and its consequences, above all, because it remained sound and active, notwithstanding the considerable damage inflicted upon it by the personality cult. The Leninist fundamental principles remained the undeviating guidance for millions of Soviet communists, the broad masses of the working people was educated in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, wholehearted devotion to the cause of communism. The personality cult retarded these processes but could not shake them.

Even less could it change the nature of the socialist order, turn off the Soviet people from the road of socialism as our ideological foes try to assert at times. To attribute such abilities to an individual personality, even if this is a big one, to believe that its will determines the progress of history and can change its objective laws, means to slide into idealism, voluntarism, to ignore the creative endeavour of the mass of the people.

The masses of the people led by the Communist Party were accomplishing their historical cause. Working on the construction sites of the five-year plan periods, in the battles of the Great Patriotic War, in rehabilitating national economy the Soviet people displayed greatest heroism, initiative and unprecedented labour enthusiasm. This was the highest expression above all of the democratism of our socialist system, the indistructibility of its fundamentals--the union of the working class, collective farm peasantry and people's intelligentsia, the Leninist friendship of the peoples of the USSR, the high political consciousness of the Soviet people and their loyalty to the communist ideals.

In overcoming the personality cult, CPSU revealed comprehensively the causes of its emergence, the damage inflicted by it to the Soviet society and ensured a strict observance of Leninist norms of party life and principles of collective leadership. Socialist legality has been fully restored, and democratic fundamentals of life of the Soviet society have been strengthened. A graphic evidence of this is the new Constitution of the USSR.

"Inherent in our party, Leonid Brezhnev said, are a lofty sense of high responsibility to the people, profound principledness. It was both in Lenin's lifetime and after Lenin that the party boldly and openly criticised and criticises errors and shortcomings. It has strongly condemned the personality cult, which resulted in violation of the Leninist norms of party and state life, socialist legality and democracy. It has resolutely rejected subjectivism, which replaced a scientific approach to phenomena of social life with unsubstantiated improvisations. The party tells the truth to the people, however hard it may be."

One of the cliche devices of anti-communist propaganda are its attempts to weaken under the veil of criticism of Stalin's personality cult the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to undermine the unity of the ranks of the international communist movement, to discredit real socialism and our party.

In piling up mountains of lies, the enemies of the working class prefer to pass over in silence that it is precisely the CPSU, which has openely and uncompromisingly condemned the personality cult, ensured firm guarantees against abuse of power and violation of the rights of citizens, that it is precisely under the leadership of the CPSU that a mature socialist society has been built. The main trend in the development of whose political system is a further development of socialist democracy.

Having resolutely eradicated the consequences of Stalin's personality cult, and having worked out reliable guarantees against a repetition of errors of such a character, the party has further strengthened its ties with the broad masses of the people, has even more closely rallied them under the banner of great Lenin. It persistently develops and perfects the Leninist style of work in all fields of public life, works for a consistent implementation of the main requirements of this style, including the unity of theory and practice, the strictness of scientific approach to resolution of questions, close ties with the masses, collective leadership, initiative and a sense of the new, high exactingness to its own self and others, the ability to critically evaluate the results of work. Its activity is a model for all state and public organisations.

From the heights of our times particularly well seen is the tremendous significance of the principled evaluation given by the party of the personality cult, of its overcoming. Thanks to the efforts of the CPSU, its Central Committee headed by loyal continuer of the great cause of Lenin, tireless champion of peace Leonid Brezhnev, Leninist norms and principles of party and social life, the atmosphere of trust, comradely respectful relations among people has firmly established in our society. The citizens of the Soviet land live and work in an atmosphere of calm and confidence knowing that their position, their rights, honour and dignity are protected by laws, by the whole might of the socialist state. They take an active part in the administration of state and social affairs, have infinite trust in the Leninist party comprehensively support and implement its policy.

Firmly following the Leninist course, the party is confidently leading the Soviet people to communism.

NOMINATION OF SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES CONTINUES

LD201646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The nomination of union republican Supreme Soviet deputy candidates continues throughout the country. Labor collectives are nominating the most worthy, authoritative people. Among the first candidates are Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. At election meetings today the following were nominated as candidate deputies for the supreme soviets of the RSFSR and other union republics: candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrades Kuznetsov, Aliyev, Masherov and Gorbachev; and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov and Zimyanin. Front-ranking workers, kolkhoz farmers and representatives of the intelligentsia have been nominated as candidate deputies to the supreme organs of power of the union republics.

CPSU OFFICIALS NOMINATED SUPREME SOVIET CANDIDATES

CPSU Officials' Nominations

LD210043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Candidates nominated for deputies of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet today were:

Comrade Gorbachev Central electoral constituency of Altayskiy Kray
Comrade Demichev Kirovskiy constituency of Yaroslavl town
Comrade Kuznetsov Elektrostalskiy constituency of Moskovskaya Oblast
Comrade Ponomarev Zavodskoy constituency of Saratov town.
Comrade Solomentsev Miyasskiy constituency of Chelyabinskaya Oblast
Candidate for deputy in the Azerbaijan SSR, for the Razinskiy constituency of the town of Baku: Comrade Aliyev.
Comrade Masherov has been nominated candidate for the Leninskiy constituency of Minsk town.
The candidate for the Pakhtashad constituency of Andizhanskaya Oblast is Comrade Rashidov.
The candidate nominated for the Russkiy constituency of Dzhugisi Rayon is Comrade Shevardnadze.
Comrade Kapitonov has been nominated as candidate for the Podolskiy constituency of Moskovskaya Oblast.
Comrade Dolgikh has been nominated for the Novolipetskiy constituency of the town of Lipetsk.
Comrade Zimyanin has been nominated for the Zheleznodorozhnyy constituency of Voronezh town.
Comrade Rusakov has been nominated for the Proletarskiy constituency of Rostov on Don.

Kosygin Nominations in RSFSR

LD210044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Nomination of candidates for deputies to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is continuing throughout the country. Brezhnev has been nominated as top candidate.

As candidates for the highest organs of republican authority Comrades Kosygin, Suslov, Kirilenko, Chernenko, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Kunayev and Shcherbitskiy, have been nominated.

REPORT ON AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD210010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR 1980 economic and social development plan provides for a further intensification of production and an acceleration of technical progress. The plan was passed today at a session of the republican Supreme Soviet. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period Azerbaijan's economy has been developing at a fast rate.

This is indicated in part by the fact that in 4 years industrial production has increased by 36.5 percent as against the planned 28.5 percent. The output of many types of products has increased, and their quality has improved. The session also passed the republic's 1980 budget.

FAR EAST CONSTRUCTION MINISTER APPOINTED

LD182325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Moscow, 18 December, (TASS)--"Sergey Bashilov has been appointed USSR minister of construction in the Far East and Transbeykal regions. Before this, he managed construction in the Urals economic region for many years, and in recent years he was chief of the construction department of the State Planning Committee."

The new Soviet Construction Ministry was established in November of this year and will be responsible for coordinating construction work from Lake Baykal to the Pacific Ocean coast. It is in the Far East and Siberia that the greatest growth in production of raw materials and energy will be concentrated. The first task of the ministry will be industrial construction, then construction of thermal and hydroelectric power stations; the construction program in the BAM zone is of great import, as is the development of housing construction to cope with the gradual increase in population expected.

POLICE OFFENSIVE AGAINST MOSCOW SAMIZDAT MAGAZINE POISKI CITED

LD201005 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "The Authorities Are Trying To Intimidate the Editors of the Clandestine Magazine POISKI"]

[Excerpts] Moscow--The magazine POISKI (RESEARCH) is an original case in the history of both the official and clandestine Soviet press, whether in Russia itself or among emigres: It includes very different authors ranging from critical Marxists to orthodox monarchists. The subjects deal with philosophy, history, economics and literature. The magazine also publishes poems and short stories. POISKI, a pluralist and eclectic magazine, has been published in Samizdat since June. A few typed copies are made by friends or even photocopied by the privileged few who have access to precious photo-copying machines, which are obviously not to be found in commerce and are strictly watched in administrative departments. The magazine is circulated in Moscow and in a few provincial cities such as Leningrad and Odessa.

Since the beginning of this year some 20 searches have been made. The first victim was 73-year-old Mrs Raissa Lert, the driving force behind the magazine and a former journalist, now expelled from the CPSU after being a member since 1926. In November and December further searches were made at the homes of Mr Viktor Sokirko, a 40-year old economist in favor of a liberal economic system and even a return to free enterprise; Petr (Egides), a 62-year former esthetics professor and former CPSU member who advocates a self-managing socialist system; Valeriy Abramkin, a 32-year old former biologist who voluntarily became a janitor "to remove any fears on the professional plane" and represents the orthodox religious current in the magazine; Mikhail (Gester) a Marxist historian who is behind the movement criticizing official history; and at the homes of Mr Yuriy Grimm, Mr Oleg Pavlovskiy, Mrs Angelina Gorgan and Mr and Mrs Sorokin. Mr Abramkin and Mr Sorokin were arrested on 4 December; the latter has already been sentenced to 2 weeks' imprison-ment for "hooliganism." Some 2 days later 51-year old economist Mr Viktor Nekipelov, who has contributed to POISKI, was also arrested.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT MAKES GOOD FARMS' DROUGHT LOSSES

LD191814 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Government insurance agencies have fully compensated farming cooperatives for the damage caused by the drought this year. In the Russian Federation alone R2.5 million compensation was paid out. The drought hit many grain growing areas, but the country took in 179 million tons of grain, much more than the average for the first half of the decade. As for cotton, this year the country took in a record harvest, over 9 million tons.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT MEETING ON BREZHNEV CONGRATULATIONS

LD082144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the cotton growers and all the working people of Uzbekistan in connection with fulfillment of high socialist pledges for the sale of cotton and other agricultural produce to the state was held in Tashkent today.

To tumultuous applause, in the Tashkent Palace of the Arts, Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, read out the text of the message. He assured his audience that the working people of the republic were fully determined to consolidate and multiply the successes achieved and turn the final year of the 5-year plan into a shock year.

It must be said that all of Uzbekistan's cotton growers deserve high praise. This is stated in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the working people of the republic.

Having read this document, Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, said: [Begin recording]

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings express his gratitude for this selfless toil. They represent a great trust and stand as a great honor to the activization of the party organization and to all the working people of Uzbekistan. They set forth the key tasks for the further and accelerated development of cotton framing and other branches of agriculture.

Allow me, dear comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the working people of Uzbekistan to express deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and to say a sincere thank-you for the greetings for this great victory and for the inspiring assessment of our toil. [applause]

Our victory is yet another clear confirmation of the efficiency of the party's agrarian policy and of the vitality and widsom of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decision as well as the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Our victory is the natural embodiment of the inestimable and constantly-growing assistance to the republic which is being granted by the Central Committee of the party and by the Soviet Government as well as by the Great Russian people and all the country's fraternal peoples. [applause] [end recording]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

NUCLEAR ENERGY EXPERTS PRAISE SAFETY MEASURES, LACK OF ACCIDENTS

LD210956 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Here in Moscow, there has been a news conference devoted to the safe operation of nuclear power stations. Taking part were leading Soviet energy experts. Questions on that subject asked by Soviet and foreign correspondents were answered by the President of the Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov and the Chairman of the State Committee on Nuclear Energy Andronik Petrosyants. Our correspondent attended the news conference and here is what he had to say:

There are about 230 nuclear power stations in the world and this number is expected to grow. It has become evident that without nuclear fuel, mankind will not be able to meet its rapidly growing energy needs that double every 15-20 years. Besides, it's more reasonable to preserve oil and gas that are used most extensively now and to use them mostly as raw materials for the production of plastics, fodder and other chemical products.

One of the main problems facing nuclear power engineering is to avoid harm to the environment and people. Academician Aleksandrov said this problem can be solved. In the Soviet Union, half the funds spent on the building of nuclear power stations goes for insuring complete safety of their operation. Nuclear reactors are provided with duplicated (?off) protective systems that practically exclude any accidents. When the radioactive contamination caused by an accident at the Harrisburg power station was mentioned at the news conference, Andronik Petrosyants said a fault of that kind at a Soviet nuclear power station would have been eliminated right away. The Soviet Union has great experience on how to store safely radioactive waste. It is now possible in principle to make those wastes nonactive. Measurements made in the vicinity of Soviet nuclear power stations revealed that the level of radiation there has not grown.

The Soviet Union was the first country to start using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and that was 25 years ago. Since then, there have not been any accidents leading to the threat of radioactive contamination at Soviet nuclear power stations.

[Begin Petrosyants recording, fading to English translation] We have no accidents that (?would) give rise to anxiety among people and set them against the development of nuclear power engineering, Andronik Petrosyants told the news conference. [end recording]

BRIEFS

USSURIYSK CORONAGRAPH--A powerful optical instrument--an extraecliptical coronagraph--has been put into operation at the Ussuriysk solar observatory. Specialists believe that this instrument will be of great help in studying the dynamics of solar activity. The instrument is presently used to study the so-called fine structure of the solar surface. The observatory is participating in fulfilling the international program of "The Year of Solar Peak." [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW]